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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—
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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Mrs. Tilton's Letter—Reply of Judge Neilson—Her Testimony Refused—Messrs. Woodruff and Richards Recalled in Rebuttal.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The plaintiff and defendant were absent from the court room when the great scandal case was begun this morning. Mrs. Beecher, however, was on hand, and Mr. Tilton arrived five minutes after the proceedings had commenced, accompanied again by Mrs. Middlebrook and daughter.

Franklin Woodruff resumed the witness stand, and Mr. Beach stated that the witness had been subpœnaed to produce the books of his firm for the past two years. Mr. Woodruff testified: I was present all through the interview in which the starting of the paper was talked about between Schultz and Tilton. The latter said he could not accept any aid which would place him under obligations to Beecher.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shearman—I have known Mr. Tracy very intimately for five or six years, and called frequently at his office; do not know that this intimacy ever ceased; Tracy was retained for our firm in two or three cases. I intimated to Tracy, at his house, last summer, that he had misrepresented matters in his statement of the scandal. After Tracy told Moulton of the money transaction, of which he was informed by me, I went to Tracy and told him he had abused my confidence in telling Moulton, and he admitted that he had done wrong. I did not know until last summer from what source the $5,000 given to Tilton was obtained. Life-insurance shares have ever upbraided me for telling Tracy. At this interview with Tracy I told him that when the $5,000 came to the firm I did not know where it came from; I may have said I believed that the money came from Beecher; I do not recollect if Tracy told me the $5,000 was given from the bank to Beecher that day and given to Moulton, nor that Tracy said he was sure he was right, because he had spoken to Judge Benedict about it; my understanding of the $600 payment was that it was made in one sum. I mentioned the fact of the payment at the time to no person but Tracy; I told Southwick about the $5,000 payment, but I cannot swear I told him the check for it was deposited; I told Southwick that a payment of $5,000 had been made into our firm, chargeable to T. Tr.; I felt like a fool that I had been placed to Moulton's credit on the cash book; I told him I thought Beecher paid it, but he said it was more likely Bowen had paid it. I have no recollection of having been informed by Moulton that he had received money to pay Beecher Turner's schooling; I think it was in 1872 or 1873, it may have been in 1871; however, I do not remember having told Tracy that the $5,000 payment until last summer. Moulton said the $600 payment was made for the support of Mrs. Tilton's family, but I do not recollect if he said anything then about Bessie Turner's school payments; I think Moulton told me the money was paid in bills, and I think I told Tracy of this; I was not interested, nor did I know of what was done with this money; I do not recollect that any check of $600 being paid by Beecher to Moulton. I do not remember saying to Southwick, in conversation about the Woodhull scandal, whether it would be best to drive Beecher out of Brooklyn, nor did he reply to me, "You may have a head for carrying on the suit business, but you cannot drive Henry Ward Beecher out of Brooklyn." I do not remember if I showed him the letter and stated that if this were made public he would have to leave Brooklyn. I never told Southwick that I charged Beecher with adultery; I may have, during the past year, told him that Tilton charged Beecher with adultery. I have told Southwick since I was on the stand that Tracy swore to things on the stand that I told him in confidence. I am not now a member of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson, as it is now dissolved; it was dissolved the 1st of March, though it was partially so in the month of January. I had a conversation last week with Southwick in my office, but I did not tell him that I had informed him of all that there was in the case.

Recess Mr. Morris announced that he and Mr. Evarts had been talking to Dr. Sayles, the physician who attended Mrs. Tilton, and he stated that after the confinement his last professional visit to her was on the 30th of December, 1870.

Mrs. Anna M. Middlebrook was then called. She testified: I reside in Connecticut, where my husband is in business. I became acquainted with Mr. Tilton in 1871; this was in the summer, and in the autumn of that year; I met him at Woodhull's house. I met Mrs. Woodhull first at a Woman's Suffrage Convention in New York, in the spring of 1870; I went to her house in the autumn on business; I was engaged in writing articles for her paper. The date of my visit to her was October 25, 1871. On that occasion there were present, I think, Mr. Conley and a gentleman with him, Edward Wheeler and Edward Bacon, of Boston. I am positive that there was no conversation there that evening on the subject of this scandal. It was after dark when I went there, and about ten or eleven when I left; we were in the long parlor; the folding doors were open, making one room. I remember being in Boston in September, 1872, when Mrs. Woodhull addressed a meeting and referred to the scandal. She spoke of persons living in criminal relations with other people, and mentioned as one of them Mr. Beecher as having relations with Mrs. Tilton; there were few people present at this meeting.

Cross-examined—My acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull began, I think, in the spring of 1870, though it may have been in the year earlier. I often visited her at her office when I was in New York. I met Tilton first in Mrs. Woodhull's office; she introduced me to him. I cannot remember how soon after my first acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull I was an advocate of the Spiritual movement and wrote for Claflin and Woodhull's paper. It was by accident that I visited Mrs. Woodhull's house that evening, for during the day I had not attended a Spiritualist meeting at her office and it was raining and she asked me to go home with her. I did not know there was to be any gathering there until I arrived; I do not recollect that any other ladies were there except Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin; I remember a Mr. Wheeler making a mediumistic speech, but not that Tilton reported it. I remember conversation that evening about the Lowell operatives and the restrictions placed upon women there. I got there about seven and left between ten and eleven; there was no conversation of a private character that night.

To Mr. Fullerton—Within the past two years I have been a medical student in New York, and was a resident for a short time in the Women's Medical Hospital.

The witness here resumed her seat, and Joseph H. Richards was recalled. He testified: I remember going before the Investigating Committee, in the Senate house, last summer; General Tracy was there, but not when I arrived; I had a conversation with him in the front parlor; he made some remark about my appearing before the committee.

The witness was asked to relate the interview, which was objected to and a long argument ensued.

The objection was overruled, and witness resumed: I said to Tracy that I appeared at a summons from Mr. Sage. Tracy said, "I am here as Beecher's counsel," and he told me I would be asked if my sister had ever confessed to me of having committed adultery with Mr. Beecher. I replied that I would not answer that question. He told me my refusal to answer would be construed as an answer in the affirmative, and I refused to go before the committee. I am sure that General Tracy told me he was acting as counsel for Beecher. I do not remember Bessie Turner coming to me at the *Evening Post* office in December, 1870, and making to me any revelation of ill treatment at the hands of Tilton. I never had any power but calling there at any time, nor do I ever remember hearing such a revelation from her.

This witness was not cross-examined, and John Brenmer was next called and testified that Tilton walked with John Swinton in the Bossel procession.

Stephen Pearl Andrews was next called, but the court adjourned before anything important was elicited.

MRS. TILTON'S LETTER.

The following is a copy of Mrs. Tilton's letter to Judge Neilson, and the reply of the Clerk of the Court:

BROOKLYN, May 3, 1875.

Judge Neilson: I ask the privilege from you for a few words in my own behalf. I feel very deeply the injustice of my position in law and before the court now sitting, yet since your last decision I have ceased to see visible of the power of my enemies that my soul cries out before you and the gentlemen of the jury that they be aware how by a divided verdict they consign to my children a false and irrevocable stain upon their mother. For five years past I have been the victim of circumstances most cruel and unfortunate, struggling from time to time only for a place to live honorably and truthfully. Released for some months from the will by whose power, unconsciously, I criminated myself again and again, I declare solemnly before you, without fear of man and by faith in God, that I am innocent of the crimes charged against me. I would like to tell my whole sad story truthfully, to acknowledge the frequent falsehoods coming from me by compulsion, though at the same time unwilling to reveal the secret of my married life, which only the vital importance of my position makes necessary. I assume the entire responsibility of this request, unknown to friend or counsel of either side, and await your honorable decision.

With great respect,
(Signed) ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

The following is Judge Neilson's reply:

CHAMBER OF THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 4, 1875.

Mrs. Tilton: I am directed by Chief Justice Neilson to return your letter, as it cannot be read in court; also to state that in civil cases counsel have the right to refuse from calling particular witnesses, however competent, and that neither the Court nor the client can interfere with the exercises of that right.

The Judge also instructs me to say that the question, whether you could be a witness, stands on quite another ground from that considered when your husband was called and sworn. He was a competent witness to testify in his behalf against a third person (defendant), and while the policy of the law was, to some extent, involved, there was no express statute in the way, but the statute of May 10th, 1867, expressly declares the wife to be incompetent as a witness for or against the husband.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) GEO. W. SNARDEL,
Clerk City Court, &c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 4, 1875.

DEATH OF WILLIAM M. HUBBELL.

William Hubbell died here yesterday, aged fifty-nine. When a young man he engaged in business in Logansport, Ind., afterward entered the employment of a large fur house in business in this city and St. Louis, and later became the Western partner in the fur business of Martin Bates, Jr. & Co., of this city, with his headquarters at Evansville.

Propeller Sunk at Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 4.—The steam barge Fred Kelly, while entering port this afternoon, collided with the propeller Swallow, sinking the latter in twelve feet of water. The Swallow was laden with corn and flour for Ogdensburg. Loss on cargo, $5,000, covered by insurance.

The Common Council of Chicago has canvassed the votes cast at the recent election for the adoption of the incorporation act of 1872, though Judge Williams issued an injunction prohibiting it on account of the alleged irregularities of that election. The count shows a majority in favor of the incorporation under the general law of 1,433; majority against minority representation 3,504.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

PARTICULARS OF THE JEFFERSON BORDEN MUTINY.

LONDON, May 4.—The mutineers on board the schooner Jefferson Borden, Captain Patterson, from New Orleans, March 5th, for London, took the opportunity to carry out their plot to seize the vessel when on the watch with the first mate and a boy. The latter was gagged and the men then struck the first mate from behind, fracturing his skull. The second mate, coming to the rescue, was thrown overboard alive. The boy got free and alarmed Captain Patterson, who, coming from the cabin with two revolvers, fired upon the mutineers with effect. One of them received seven bullets, the second was wounded in the stomach, and the third may live until the vessel reaches London.

PRESBYTERIAN SYMPATHY FOR MOODY AND SANKEY.

LONDON, May 4.—At the opening of the Presbyterian Synod to-day, the Moderator referred to the revival movement set on foot by Moody and Sankey, and expressed cordial sympathy with them in their religious work.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—CARLIST RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN—STRANGERS IN THE GALLERIES.

LONDON, May 4.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. O'Clery withdrew his motion for the recognition by Great Britain of the belligerent rights of Carlists in Spain.

Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, stated that there was no reason to depart from the policy of non-interference observed during previous civil wars in Spain.

The House of Commons was engaged in a debate to-night on the motion made by the Marquis of Hartington that the House do not entertain any complaints with respect to the publication of its proceedings, except in cases of wilful misrepresentation or when publication is prohibited, and that strangers are not to be ordered to withdraw from the galleries unless they are disorderly or by a vote of the House.

Mr. Disraeli opposed any curtailment of privilege. The House was able to deal with the inconvenience caused by the present method of excluding strangers, by suspending the rule, permitting a single member to order their withdrawal.

At this stage of the debate, Mr. Sullivan called attention to the presence of strangers, and the galleries were accordingly cleared.

MORNING PRESS ON GLADSTONE'S LEXINGTON LETTER.

LONDON, May 5, 4:30 A. M.—The *Standard* severely criticises the letter from Gladstone read at the centennial celebration of the battle of Lexington. It remarks that the habit of toadying to Americans is discreditable in English public men and journalists. The results of the republican experiment in the United States are corruption of public life, extinction of public spirit, oppression of the minority, disgust of honorable men with politics, and the transfer of the Government into the hands of corrupt, unscrupulous and ignorant persons.

The *Telegraph* endorses Mrs. Gladstone's letter, and says it would be melancholy if the first great attempt to complete independence should result in social anarchy. Although there is nothing at present to justify such fears, grave evils exist in some American institutions, which must be remedied if progress is to continue.

UNDER SECRETARYSHIP OF WAR.

The *Daily News* announces that the Earl of Pembroke will resign the Under Secretaryship of War and be succeeded by Lord Codogan.

SURVEY OF BAFFIN'S BAY AND THE NORTH ATLANTIC.

The British Government intends to send the frigate Valorous to survey Baffin's Bay and the North Atlantic.

Italy.

ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

ROME, May 4.—The Pope is again under treatment of physicians.

Belgium.

THE REPLY TO GERMANY'S SECOND NOTE.

BRUSSELS, May 4.—In the Chamber of Representatives, to-day, M. Aspremont Lynden, Minister of Foreign Affairs, read the reply of the Belgian Government to the German note of February 19. It denies that Belgium has declined to consider Germany's demands. The question of fulfilling obligations to prevent subjects from disturbing neighboring countries, applies not to Belgium alone, but to all States which regard it their duty to watch over peace. When this question was discussed surprised of steps taken in Germany and other countries to remedy deficiencies in their penal laws, it will examine its own in the light of existing laws, traditions and liberties of Belgium. With the sincerest desire to co-operate in the maintenance of good relations, Belgium is determined to fulfill all the duties of a neutral State and to cultivate the friendship of Germany.

M. Aspremont, after reading the note, stated that the investigation into the Duchesne affair was in progress. He closed with an appeal to the patriotism of all parties.

Germany.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS CORRECTED.

BERLIN, May 4.—The *North German Gazette* gives a positive denial to the statement in American papers that a company has been organized here to facilitate the return to this country of German emigrants in the United States.

Spain.

PAPAL NUNCIO RECEIVED BY THE KING.

MADRID, May 4.—King Alfonso received the Papal Nuncio to-day. He said he was aware of his duties of gratitude and affection to the Holy Father, and should fulfill them.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 4.—Steamships city of Montreal, from New York, and Sarmatian, from Portland, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 4, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94⅝@94⅝; for account 94⅝@94⅝. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 105½; 1867, 107½; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 102¾. New York Central 91; Erie 20½; preferred 36. Tallow 41s 9d.

PARIS, May 4.—Rentes 61 francs 5 centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 4.—United States bonds—5-20's 1862, 90¼.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—Cotton dull and easier; middling upland 7⅝d; Orleans 8@8¼d. Sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 3,500 American. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 28,000 quarters, of which 21,000 quarters were American. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring, new, 8s 4½@8s 11d. Corn 38s 9d. Pork 78s. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits do 8d.

ANTWERP, May 4.—Refined petroleum 27¾ francs.

LONDON, May 4.—The *Mark Lane Express* of this week says: During April there have been sharp night frosts and a short allowance of rain. Unless there is more of the latter, forage will be scarce. Corn threatens to be late, whatever may be its bulk. In France wheat and rye are already suffering. In Russia sowers have actually been beaten off by snow. Markets generally show a decline in prices sixpence to a shilling.

Wisconsin Crop Reports.

MILWAUKEE, May 4.—The *Sentinel* to-morrow publishes reports of crop prospects from various parts of the State, of which the following is a summary by counties:

Outagamie—Ten per cent. more wheat is sown than last year. Winter wheat looks well. The fruit prospect is fair.

Jefferson—The acreage of wheat, barley and corn is about the same as last year. Crops promise well.

Dodge—The acreage of wheat is below the average. Fruit prospects are poor.

Dane—More oats and corn, and less wheat than last year. A large yield of winter wheat is promised.

Marathon—Same as Dane. Fruit promises well.

Manitoc—Two-thirds the usual wheat acreage. Winter wheat damaged. Fruit poor.

Sheboygan—Less wheat and more barley and peas than last year. Winter wheat a failure.

Marquette—Average acreage. Fruit injured.

Monroe—Less than average acreage of wheat. Usual amount of winter wheat.

Waukesha—Less wheat and more corn and oats. Fruit ruined.

Manitowoc—More wheat sown than ever before. Fruit not seriously injured. Large amount of peas planted.

Calumet—Less wheat and more barley, rye and corn.

Waushara—Less wheat and more corn, buckwheat and rye. Winter wheat is promising.

Adams—Same acreage as last year. Fruit injured.

Racine—Less wheat than last year. Fruit but little injured. Flax crop heavy.

Walworth—Less wheat. The snow of Saturday did not hurt the crops.

Pepin—Larger acreage than usual sown.

Rock—Less wheat and more corn, barley and oats. Winter wheat looks well. Fruits badly injured; raspberries killed. The low price of wheat the past year and the high price of feed has induced farmers to cut down the acreage of wheat and increase that of corn and oats.

Judge Brooks, of the United States District Court at Wilmington, North Carolina, yesterday charged the Grand Jury that the Civil Rights bill, in its criminal aspect, was unconstitutional and void.

Trade Mark Patented.

The White River Brand is patented as a trade mark. All persons found refilling my bags or barrels with other flour or using the name White River on flour, in any form, are hereby notified that proceedings will be brought against all offenders.

T. C. JENKINS.

White River
now arriving in bags and barrels

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Insane Man at the White House—He Wishes to Warn the President of Danger to the Republic—Alexander H. Stephens Defending Himself Against His Constituents.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1875.

Insane Man at the White House.

This afternoon the attendants in charge at the White House were startled by a thundering rapping at the front door. On the door being opened, a man who was on the outside threw in a large bundle of papers, which he said contained the details of a plot by other nations to overthrow this Republic. The man was found to be insane and, as he persisted in demanding to see the President to explain the dangerous condition of the country, he was handed over to the charge of a police officer, who took him away.

Mr. Stephens Explaining.

Alexander H. Stephens has been taken so much to task by his constituents for the good words which he has spoken of President Grant, that he is now filling several columns daily in the Georgia papers in attempts to explain.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1875.

SPANISH MINISTER PRESENTED.

Senor Antonio Mantilla, who represented the Spanish Republic as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, presented his credentials to the President as a representative of the King of Spain. The usual congratulatory addresses were made.

STRIKE OF LABORERS.

Many laborers employed on the public works have struck for $1 50 per day. Contractors say they cannot pay more than $1, owing to the low price paid for the work and the loss by the sale of District bonds.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY BURNHAM.

Judge Burnham, the new Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has entered upon his duties.

INDIAN SUPPLIES FORWARDED.

The Indian Bureau has information today from Special Commissioner Shanks, and also from unofficial sources, that the supplies so greatly needed for the Indians near Fort Sill and at Wichita agency have all gone forward from Caddo within the past few days. The insufficiency of provisions and the consequent suffering among the Indians there have been caused by the failure of the contractor to convey supplies from Caddo to the reservations. He claims that their transportation heretofore has been rendered impossible by the extraordinary state of the roads and the bad weather.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following postal changes have been ordered for Pennsylvania:

Offices established—Canoe, Clarion county, J. W. McDowell, postmaster; Colby, Washington county, Thomas West, postmaster; Shanks Run, Mifflin county, Jacob Casner, postmaster.

Office discontinued—Spangler, Elk county.

Postmasters appointed—J. C. Hickey, Bay, Mercer county; Udo Simon, Bredensburgh, Venango county; Jas. Danner, Hill Keker, Lebanon county; J. McNies, Centreport, Berks county; J. H. Bieber, Fredericksville, Berks county; J. J. R. Smith, Mollytown, Berks county; Ezra Holden, New Jerusalem, Berks county; Wm. Charles, Conynghaun, Luzerne county; E. R. Frick, Gilbertsville, Montgomery county; David Lawall, Lawall's, Northampton county; Miss E. J. Towner, Mitchell's Creek, Tioga county; Ephraim Spring, Randolph, Crawford county; Mrs. Mary Reinhold, Reinhold Station, Lancaster county.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Meeting of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Stockholders, at Steubenville.

STEUBENVILLE, May 3, 1875.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, held to-day, the Secretary stated that it had been ascertained, after the adjournment of the last meeting, that the ten millions of income bonds then voted were illegal, by reason of certain irregularities in calling the meeting and that another vote of the same character would be necessary to correct the illegality. There was considerable discussion as to the necessity for such bonds, and protests were read from a number of stockholders claiming that the bonds were unnecessary, illegal and prejudical to the interests of the company. The vote resulted: yeas, 135,674 shares, nays, 8,917 shares. The meeting was very inharmonious.

Meeting of Prominent Railroad Men in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 4.—A large number of prominent railroad men, representing among other roads, the Union Pacific, the Central Pacific, the Northern Pacific Company, Star Union Line, Union and National Lines, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, are in town, but so far as known have transacted no business. It is believed, however, that informal consultations are being held, the results of which will be made known in a few days.

American Medical Association.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.—The American Medical Association was organized this morning at the call of Dr. Bowling, of Tennessee, the President. After an address of welcome by Dr. E. Richardson, of Louisville, the President delivered his annual address—subject, "The relation of the American Medical Association to medical education in the past, and its duty to that end in the future." In the afternoon the convention resolved itself into four sections to discuss various subjects, and several essays were read. To-night a brilliant reception and banquet was given at the Galt House. To-morrow Dr. Gross, of Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture—subject "One of the lost arts." There are 378 delegates registered, and the city is crowded with visitors.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Rising, followed by lowering barometer, warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy weather and possibly light rains.

The Welland Canal is open for navigation.

The cholera has abated in the province of Oude, Hindostan.

Edward Connolly and son were suffocated with gas while in bed, at Buffalo, Sunday night.

The ship Lake Michigan, from Glasgow, arrived at Quebec yesterday morning—the first arrival of the season.

The average week-day attendance at the London revival meetings of Moody and Sankey is 27,000, and on Sundays 45,000.

Base ball—At Washington, Athletics 21, Washingtons 3. At Boston, Bostons, 14, Centennials 2. At Keokuk, Chicagos 15, Western, of Keokuk, 1.

Tom Donnelly, reported lost by the sinking of the steamer St. Luke, Sunday night, arrived at St. Louis yesterday. He floated down the river some ten miles on a raft and then swam ashore. It is reported that Mrs. Dinan and her two children are also saved, but this is not definitely ascertained.

Suit has been brought against the city of Boston by the assignees in bankruptcy of the estate of Mr. Armstrong, whose store was blown up to prevent the spread of the great fire, to recover $70,000, the value of the stock and the unexpired lease. No one has been found to acknowledge the responsibility for blowing up the premises.

Among the subordinate clerks appointed by Gen. McCandless, Secretary of Internal Affairs, are A. D. Bolleau and D. W. Henderson, of Philadelphia; S. L. Fairlamb, of Delaware; A. Randall, of Schuylkill; S. George, of Lycoming; J. W. Brown and H. Alricks, Jr., of Dauphin; D. L. Sexton, Jr., of Tioga; T. O'Leary, of Allegheny; Major B. Foster, of Centre; John Christy, of Blair; R. McSherry, of Adams. Michael Bradley, of Philadelphia, is appointed messenger.

H. G. Norris, proprietor of the extensive iron foundry and machine shops formerly owned by Werrick & Jones, covering a block at the corner of Sixth street and Washington avenue, Philadelphia, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities amount to $70,000. An inability to collect on large shipments of sugar machinery to Cuba and the Pacific coast was the cause of the assignment. Six hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Whisky.

For sale, in order to close out stock on hand, five and six year old Pure Rye Whisky, each barrel showing by Government stamp its age. Inquire of the distillers, Jos. S. Finch & Co., 189 to 195 First avenue.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and one per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front.

LOGANSPORT, INDIANA.

Ex-Senator Pratt Appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

LOGANSPORT, May 4.—Hon. D. D. Pratt, ex-United States Senator, has accepted the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, tendered him by President Grant yesterday.

INDIANA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Shelbyville.

SHELBYVILLE, May 4.—A Democratic Mayor was elected to-day, the first in forty-five years. The city is Democratic.

New Albany.

NEW ALBANY, May 4.—The municipal election in this city resulted in the complete triumph of the Democratic ticket, except one Councilman.

Jeffersonville.

JEFFERSONVILLE, May 4.—Notwithstanding the great excitement and intense interest manifested in the city election today, it passed off without any disturbance. The entire Democratic ticket was elected, ranging from 100 to 300 majority.

Logansport.

LOGANSPORT, May 4.—The entire straight Democratic ticket was defeated in this city by the Citizens ticket by a majority of 810, the Citizens electing eight out of ten Councilmen. This is the first Republican or opposition Mayor this city has had since 1865.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 4.—At the municipal election in this city to-day, John Caven, Republican, was elected Mayor by 400 majority. The Republicans also elected their entire city ticket by majorities from 400 to 1,000, and gain one Councilman. The Council will stand eleven Republicans and fifteen Democrats for the next year. Contrary to all expectation, the election passed off quietly, there being no disturbance in any of the wards.

ALABAMA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, May 4.—The city election was unusually quiet, and a large vote was polled. The Democrats make a clean sweep, electing their Mayor, Clerk and twelve aldermen. This is the first time the Democrats have carried the city since reconstruction. There is great rejoicing, cannon firing, etc. The majority (semi-official) is 450.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The workmen at the railroad shops at Renovo, Pa., commenced working last week ten hours per day, after working short time since 1873.

A fine bed of slate has recently been opened in York county, Pa., about two miles from the Baughman Valley Railroad near the Maryland State line. The mine is opening with about thirty feet face and about 150 feet long.

The Lehigh Car Wheel and Axle Works, below Fullerton, Pa., have heavy orders for car wheels and axles complete, which they are shipping to South America. They put tallow on the journals to prevent rust, cover this with waste and then put pitch on the ends to prevent rats from devouring the tallow.

The large and highly productive iron ore bed of the Ironton Railroad Company, at Ironton, Lehigh county, Pa., covering a space of several acres, has for the past four weeks been standing under water to a depth of at least fifteen feet, in consequence of which operations have, out of necessity, been at a stand-still.

Paper is now used very successfully for making buggy-boxes, baskets, belting for machinery, seats, clothing, household utensils, etc. For buggy boxes its utility is highly appreciated, as there is no danger of its shrinking or cracking, while it is almost impossible for a horse to kick it and make any impression on its surface.

Dunbar Furnace, Fayette county, Pa., is blowing away, making foundry iron from native ores exclusively, but will soon make forge iron, as the mill cinder and Lake ores are to be used exclusively. There is a slag grotator at this furnace, as we noted some time ago, and the granulated slag is being sent out every day for the Connellsville Railroad ballast.

The *Times* thinks the business outlook for Sharon, Pa., is very good for the coming spring. Both the mills are running to their full capacity. The Keel Ridge Furnace is in full blast. Both the Westerman Iron Co.'s furnaces will soon be blowing, and the two in the Valley works will certainly keep up their record. If the manufacturers and operators could only arrive at a settlement, we could look forward hopefully to an unusually healthy and active spring trade.

The Pottsville *Standard* says: Whether the present strike in the coal region has in any respect promoted the welfare of the miners, or is likely to do so in the future, there is, of course, considerable diversity of opinion; but in our judgment, after a careful survey of the field, we are forced to the conclusion that the present strike has not only promoted the welfare of the miners, but that its termination, be it sooner or later, will leave them in a worse condition than where it found them.

Thirty-two boats with 3,628 tons of coal left Cumberland, Md., on Saturday, and the *News* says all the companies have begun business excepting the American, and that will shortly resume. It is understood arrangements between Messrs. Walsh & Kellogg were perfected for the possession by the canal company of the basin wharf. It is reported that the canal company leases at the rate of $12,000 per year, with the right to purchase for $300,000. The Cumberland is in Cumberland, and matters are progressing favorably for an amicable settlement of all difficulties.

The brewing business is alleged to have declined strongly of late years both in England and America, and many brewers are said to have either failed or become greatly embarrassed. The causes have been in some quarters connected with the panic and revulsion; but the other branches of the liquor trade do not seem to be affected. The authority respecting the English brewers is their own organ, the *Brewers' Gazette*, and for the American interests the authority is the New York *Bulletin*. This decline affects all the articles used by brewers.

Two brothers named Gaff have established a mammoth hennery in Colorado, ten miles from Denver. It covers four acres, which is laid out like a village, with streets and avenues, along which are built long rows of houses of various designs. Regular families are assigned to these houses, and it is found that they quickly domesticate themselves, without troubling their neighbors. The population of the village is about two thousand, divided closely into social cliques of Brahmas, Cochins, Shanghaes and Dorkings, and the products are eggs and spring chickens. Sundays included, the industrious matrons of the village turn out daily from forty to fifty dozens of eggs, which are sold in Denver by thirty to fifty cents a dozen. The brothers Gaff express but a single regret, and that is that they did not found their colony fifteen years ago, when eggs brought five dollars a dozen, and a spring chicken was worth a pennyweight of gold dust.

The site selected for Lemont furnace is some three or four hundred yards west of the railroad station, on the property belonging to Ewing, Boyd & Co., and the foundation has been commenced. Stone have been laid for the bed or foundation of the stack, and the other stone work will be commenced this week. Mr. McEntee has the plans, patterns and drawings for such parts of the work as will be constructed of cast or wrought iron, and is now about completing the working diagram of the several parts of the stack, and adjacent structures. The track for a railroad switch is now being laid from a point on the present coke oven switch to the furnace, and all that neighborhood will soon be a busy scene of building activity. One peculiarity about the Lemont Furnace is the fact that the stone for the foundation, the fire brick for the stack, portions of the lumber, and the ores are from which the metal of parts of the castings were made, are all obtained on the furnace property, and when the furnace shall have been completed the ores, coal, coke and limestone can all be put to the very spot where needed without a second handling. If iron can be made more cheaply here than in other parts of Pennsylvania or any other of these United States, then capitalists are perfectly justifiable in investing their money where they think it will pay better; and, further, that which is said of Lemont, may without much exaggeration, be said of half a dozen other localities in Fayette county, where one should expect to see furnaces erected within a very few years.—*Uniontown (Pa.) Genius.*

It has been suggested that the secret of Alec McClure's sympathy with, and admiration for the Louisiana Democrats in their little game, is that they deal from the bottom all the time. Identical practices begets community of sentiment, and friendship follows, of course.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The water has been let into the Pennsylvania Canal and boating has commenced. The break in the Columbia dam will cause a delay of a few days for boating on the Tide Water Canal.

STATE NEWS.

The lumber mills of Northumberland county are full of orders.

The pigeons are said to be nesting near Sheffield, Warren county.

Now is the time to look up old garden seeds and wonder what they are.

The Allentown *News* and Allentown *Chronicle* have been consolidated.

The *Record* says the wheat crop of Chester county, this year, promises to be an average one.

There will be three national banks organized in Mercer county under the free banking act.

The Reading Railroad Company is burning wood on its locomotives, on account of the scarcity of coal.

The deaths in Philadelphia last week were 363, of which 50 were from consumption and 38 from inflammation of the lungs.

It is stated that about five hundred families left the Cumberland Valley this spring for the West, and a large number are yet to go.

The Harrisburg Car Works have resumed work on a contract for two hundred cars. This employs only one-third of their force.

The Westchester *Record* notes the advent of spring flowers, and adds that soon the advent of the odoriferous garlic will be apparent in the butter.

Jesse R. Burden, who served continuously in the Legislature from 1827 to 1838, died in Philadelphia on Sunday, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Fruit has not suffered much from the cold in Clarion county, because it had not advanced sufficiently toward maturity to expose it to the danger of freezing.

The Titusville *Herald* mentions a bed-bug as large as a six-quart milk-pan. It grew up with one of the hotels there, and exhibits no hesitation in attacking the brawniest of the borders.

The Kittanning *Republican* speaks of a gas well now being sunk at the water works in that place which has reached a depth of 500 feet. A good flow of gas has been obtained, but not in sufficient quantity.

A man named L. Diffenbaugh was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Lilly's station, on Saturday night. It is supposed he was sitting on the track when a freight train came along and ran over him.

The effect of the new license law, throughout the State, has been to close up quite a number of small houses in each county. The high rate of license and the bond required are the causes of this result.

In the month of April the number of building permits issued in Philadelphia amounted to 1,265, of which 941 were for new dwelling houses. This would seem to indicate a busy building season in that city.

Two large saw mills of Williamsport, which last year cut twenty-six million feet, will this year get out not more than six millions. There is evidence in this single fact that the lumber market is not in danger of being over-supplied.

Jacob Mowry, the oldest of the five original settlers of Shamokin, died recently at an advanced age. He was the father of nineteen children, twelve of whom are living; his grandchildren numbered sixty-four, fifty-seven of whom are living; five great-grand children, three of whom are living.

A freight train separated at Kittanning Point, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Saturday night last, and the hind section afterward came in violent collision with the forward part of the train, wrecking 25 cars loaded with eggs and butter. The amount of smashed hen fruit was enormous.

John Hepner, a German, now a resident of Reading, Pennsylvania, has lived to be called the father of more children than probably any other man in the country. His first wife, in eight years, bore him 17 children, his second wife, 11 children in nine years, and his third wife, 9 children—in all 41. He can go up head.

In 1870, there were 1,276 women employed as farm laborers in this State and these women belonged almost exclusively to the "Pennsylvania Germans." There were only two other States which had such a large number of women laborers, and these were Wisconsin, where the farm women numbered 1,387, and Illinois, where there were 1,634. Nearly one-half of the women were Germans or of German descent.

Dougherty, recently tried at Lebanon for the murder of a man named Majors, at a fire at Mahoning City, and acquitted, escaped conviction upon successfully maintaining a plea of mistaken identity. It was a man named Hoffman who committed the murder, it appears, and he resembled Dougherty so much that Dougherty was arrested for the murder and McCann escaped. This is a very plausible story, but it looks to us like a made-up one.

A young man by the name of Freed was killed on Tuesday last, in the mines of the Warwick Iron Company, at Seltzholtzville, Berks county, while engaged in digging. A piece of timber overhead fell, striking him, as it were, in a vise. His fellow-workmen used all their efforts to remove the dirt and timber in time to save his life, but with no avail. Before it could be done life was extinct. The deceased was quite a young man, and had but recently been married.

The Titusville *Courier* says: Neighboring farmers tell us that the late cold snap has done great damage to winter wheat in this section, especially on low ground. Mr. Charles Coates, of Rome township, says this has been the case in the

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1875.

THE mendacious Washington correspondents of the Eastern press are again at work remodeling the Cabinet. They must have something to telegraph about, you know.

THE straits of Mackinac are now open, and navigation on the lakes has been resumed. Lake Superior still continues closed, and will hardly be opened before the latter part of May.

THE Venango *Spectator* states that the PARK-MCCREARY contested election case, involving a seat in the Legislature, will probably be decided some time in May. The court being Democratic, however, and PARK, Democrat, the sitting member, it is not impossible that the decision may be held back until after the next session of the Legislature.

IN VIEW of the fact that the thirtieth of May this year falls on Sunday, the Philadelphia *Times* suggests that the Grand Army of the Republic celebrate the observances of Decoration Day on Saturday, the 29th. The suggestion is apt—and none the less so because it happens that the organization referred to, some weeks ago decided to adopt the hint of our contemporary—by anticipation.

THE people of Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey, are making an effort to repudiate railroad bonds to the amount of $25,000, issued in 1868. The leader in this disreputable movement is a prominent "Liberal" politician, through whose machinations there is a possibility that the town will achieve the unenviable distinction of deliberately and shamelessly repudiating its honest obligations.

A LARGE part of the May interest on the public debt is due to Europe, as the May and November bonds are held largely on the other side, at least the coupon issues. From this time out each succeeding European steamer will bring over the May coupons, and hence the Treasury disbursements of gold will increase, thus supplying, in whole or in part, any export demand for coin which may arise.

THE restriction of the semi-annual dividend of the Pennsylvania road to four per cent. was an act of wise boldness. A railroad corporation that earns and pays eight per cent. is doing very well; and if it is earning no more than that, it is foolish to undertake to pay more. The corporations that confine their dividends to actual earnings are pursuing the safe course, and the *only* safe course that they can pursue.

GOVERNOR ALLEN, of Ohio, says of his nephew THURMAN, that he is an able lawyer, but doesn't know a blessed thing about statesmanship, while THURMAN says of ALLEN that he makes a fair Governor, considering his age, but he is a rantankerous old woman when he comes to national politics. They are both candidates for the Presidency, but they would much rather be right—about each other—than be President.

THE "Independents" who formed a committee in New York, lately, preliminary to a third party movement in 1876, might have had an organization ready made to their hands. The Holy League of the Peers of America is in the field with a platform and an organization extending back into last century. Why not fall back upon that time-honored party? The name is a little awkward, but the boys will soon find a short one for it that will answer much better.

THE outlook in the coal regions of Cape Breton, N. S., is, according to a letter published in the Boston *Traveller*, even more gloomy than in England or this country. There is actual starvation in the mining districts. Two years ago they had ten collieries in full blast, each employing an average of three hundred men, and giving employment to a vast tonnage of home and foreign shipping. Now these collieries are all shut down with the exception of two, and they keep but a very small force going.

THE Nashville *Banner* denounces the lynching of a negro, in that city, for killing a policeman, as a greater crime than the crime it was intended to avenge. So it was; but it was a perfectly natural crime for the Nashville rowdies to commit. The Nashville *Banner* has done its best to educate its readers up to the point of treating negroes as worse than brutes, and then becomes alarmed at the result of its own teaching. Lynching is possible only in a community that has been educated to regard it with complacency.

APPLICATION has been made at Washington for a patent on a new motive power, which is described as being a sort of gold steam generator from water and air. The inventor claims that it will supersede coal and wood for all purposes except for warmth and cooking, and that it will revolutionize the present system of motive power. The scientific experts who have examined it are reported as stating that the invention is entirely practicable. From it there could seem to be a new mechanical utilization of the forces liberated by carbonic acid gas.

THE United States Treasury has, at present, nearly eleven and a half million dollars more in its vaults than it had at the corresponding date last year. There is now gold enough on hand to meet the requirements of the sinking fund and pay the July interest, with a surplus of several millions, if there should be no more receipts until the close of the current fiscal year. Last year, at this time, at the end of the tenth month of the fiscal year, the debt had been reduced during the year but little more than $2,000,000. The reduction at the end of the tenth month of this year is $11,000,000. This is doing considerably better than some of the leading Treasury officers had expected.

LIKE most other States which have attempted the experiment, Prohibition in Iowa is practically a failure, and the leading journals are now busily engaged in discussing the best methods of supplanting it. The general expression of opinion seems to be in favor of a stringent license law. One of the strongest and most fervid temperance advocates, Hon. C. C. COLE, a judge of the Supreme Court, who a year ago made a public speech in which he strongly adhered to the prohibitory law as the most efficient remedy for intemperance, has lately changed front, and is now writing a series of articles in which he admits its failure and recommends the substitution of a rigorous tax system in its stead.

THE various claims set up by various places, that they preceded the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia in 1776, in declaring themselves independent in 1775, have all, we think, been exploded. Westmoreland county, on the 15th of May, 1775, and Mecklenburg, North Carolina, on the 31st of May, both held meetings which passed resolutions sympathizing with those who had been attacked at Lexington and Concord by the British troops, and preparing the way for the formation of military companies for their own protection; but the idea of national independence was not at that time thought of either in those places or elsewhere. That idea, as JEFFERSON and ADAMS unite in witnessing, was first expressed in April, 1776, and was then barely whispered. The people of Westmoreland and Mecklenburg deserve remembrance for their patriotism in 1775, but the credit of leading off in favor of national independence does not belong to either.

ACCORDING to all accounts, New York city has never been so poor as at present. An old and well known resident of the city, writing to the Troy *Times*, says it is "poverty all round." The masses are hungerbitten, and the "gentry" are severely pinched. The percentage of growth, too, or at least in the increase of values, was less last year than in any previous year for a quarter-century. Only five millions was added last year on the real estate assessment roll, while three years ago the annual increase was fifty millions. Real estate is very dull. Stores do not pay, houses do not pay, the great structures erected for offices do not pay, and hence the increase in building will be small. Every description of property which is under heavy mortgages is said to be in danger. Since the panic, personal property has also depreciated enormously, the shrinkage being estimated at thirty millions—due, chiefly, to the heavy decline in ordinary values. Pacific Mail, which once was quoted at three hundred, is now forty-five. Panama Railroad has been as high as four hundred, but now is selling at one-third that rate. Kansas Pacific bonds which were issued at ninety-five are now selling at seventy, and to these shrinkages is to be added the entire loss of bank capital in the Ocean, the Atlantic and other ruined banks. Then, again, railroad bonds to the amount of more than $300,000,000 have defaulted on their interest since the panic, and these to a large amount are held in that city. New York may wear a showy mask, but there are grim features behind it.

CENTRALIZATION.

It is a remarkable fact that the States of the Union which bring local government the nearest to the people have always been the most favorably inclined to the idea of a strong central or National Government; while the States which exclude the people from any active part in their local governments are the most earnest in opposing centralization in the General Government.

Thus, for instance, the New England States have been noted, from the time of their original formation as colonies to the present time, for an extremely democratic form of government. Their "towns," which answer to our townships, have always been complete autonomies. The town-meeting is the annual meeting of all the citizens as a legislative body, at which the people, in mass, decide all questions affecting their local and political existence. They determine who shall administer their local government; what amount of taxes shall be levied, and for what purposes; what bridges shall be built; how much shall be spent on the roads, how much for schools, and how much for the poor; and dispose of any and all other questions that come up, affecting the separate political existence of the town or township. This is the government of the people, by the people directly, and for the people, without the intervention of any other power. The county in New England is but an incident; the towns are supreme. Yet these people, who govern themselves in the most simple and direct way, have never been much afraid of "centralization" in the National Government. They have preferred, rather, that the National Government should be clothed with strong and effective powers. So long as their own home government is left undisturbed in their own hands, they feel no terror at any power the National Government may be authorized to exercise.

Virginia, and the Southern States generally, on the other hand, never had this freedom of local government. There is nothing in Virginia or Kentucky that corresponds to the "town" of New England. The county, with them, is every thing. The county does all that is or can be done. The county builds the bridges, mends and makes the roads, levies the taxes, and carries on whatever local government there is. The people have but little to say, directly, in the management of local affairs. All power is centralized in the county government. Yet these people, the victims of centralization, have always been and are now most terribly afraid of "centralization" in the National Government! The home of the resolutions of 1798 was in Virginia, and Virginia and Kentucky have always been their most resolute defenders.

We are reminded of this inconsistency by what has lately been taking place in New York. The New York Democracy, like their brethren in Virginia, are much alarmed at the tendency to "centralization" in national affairs, and their orators grow very eloquent upon that theme; yet this same party has just attempted to pass through the New York Legislature a bill to give Governor Tilden power to remove every State officer elected by the people, without notice and without reason. The bill, as passed, does not go that far; but that was the original proposition. This is "centralization" in its strongest and most odious form; and it is pretty safe to conclude that those who cry out the loudest against "centralization" in Federal affairs, will be found its strongest advocates in local affairs. And *vice versa*.

Upon the whole, we prefer the New England to the Virginia system. The people who possess and exercise the full rights of local self-government, will never be likely to suffer from any concentration of power in the hands of the General Government.

THE Grand Army of the Republic at Chicago, anxious to wipe out old grudges, invited several Confederate officers to unite with them in a grand reunion on the 12th, 13th and 14th of May. Among the rest BEAUREGARD was proposed as a guest; but inasmuch as there was a good deal of discussion over the propriety of inviting that bloodhound, he has addressed a letter to the Governor of Tennessee, in which he enters into a long defense of himself from the charge that he favored the massacre of the Union soldiers captured by the rebels. He claimed, in this letter, that three things induced him to recommend these wholesale murders: The refusal of the Federal Government for a time to recognize captive rebels as prisoners of war, the "emaciated condition" of returned rebel prisoners, and the "vandalism" of Sherman in Georgia. The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, however, exposes the falsehood of this pretence. It says:

"The truth is that BEAUREGARD urged this policy chiefly because Mr. LINCOLN proposed to emancipate the slaves. The following letter was sent to a member of the rebel Congress at Richmond just after the publication by the President of the preliminary proclamation respecting the slaves:

'CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 13, 1862.—*Hon. Wm. P. Miles, Richmond, Va.*—Has the bill for the execution of Abolition prisoners after January next been passed? Do it, and England will be stirred into action. It is high time to proclaim the black flag after that period. Let the execution be with the garrote. 'G. T. BEAUREGARD.'

[Signed.]

"The author of such a letter, no matter who he is, deserves eternal infamy. It cannot be apologized for. It stands in history as a naked plea for a return to methods of warfare which have been abandoned by all but the lowest races of savages and owning from officer who held high rank in the Confederate service, it did much to justify the opinion held by Northern people that the Southern people were disposed to conduct the contest with ferocity which was in violation of the rules of civilized warfare. The time may have come now to shake hands across the bloody chasm, but no honest Federal soldier will desire to fraternize with the man who tried to introduce assassination of unarmed prisoners as a feature of the conflict."

"UNDER the head of Executive, in the new Constitution, Article IV. section 4, we read that a Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time as the Governor, in the same manner, for the same term, and subject to the same provisions as the Governor. Does not this apply to our election this fall?—*Williamsport Bulletin.*

Sections 5 and 6 of the Schedule furnish the answer to this. They say:

Sec. 5. The first election for Governor under this Constitution shall be at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, when a Governor shall be elected for three years; and the term of the Governor elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight and of those thereafter elected shall be four years, according to the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 6. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four a Lieutenant Governor shall be elected, according to the provisions of this Constitution.

The Lieutenant Governor was elected last year for four years, and the Governor, this year, will be elected for three years. The term of both will expire in 1878, when both offices will be filled together, each for the term of four years. Article IV. does not, thus, go into full operation until 1878.

THE Massachusetts Board of Health publishes a table of the mortality in various cities of the Union. The average in St. Louis is given at 16.27 per 1,000 of population; Buffalo, 18.46; Milwaukee, 19.09; Philadelphia, 19.54; Washington, D. C., 19.72; Providence, 19.86; Chicago, 20.31; Baltimore, 21.14; Detroit, 21.69; Boston, 23.60; Brooklyn, 24.46; Pittsburgh, 24.69; New York, 27.61; Newark, 29.15. According to this table, our city, instead of appearing as one of the healthiest in the Union, which it really is, appears as among the unhealthiest. The Massachusetts Board of Health, in making it, probably took the total of our population from the census, where it is set down as 86,000; but, since the census was taken, the bounds of the city have been enlarged, and the population of the enlarged city was in 1870, about 130,000. The mortality returns for 1874 were from the enlarged city, and the rate per 1,000 should be based upon 130,000 and not upon 86,000, as it clearly has been, in this case.

WITH reference to the reported outbreak of American horse disease in Hull and in London, the *Field* says: "The inquiries which we have made in every instance led to the same conclusion as to the nature of the disease, which is the well known influenza. We understand that in Hull several fatal cases have occurred, but we have reason to believe that improper treatment has more to do with the losses which occur in this disease than any special virulence in the malady itself. In London, so far as we can ascertain, influenza is not more prevalent or more fatal than usual."

The Director of the Mint has received specimens of Japanese coin, gold, silver and bronze. They are elegantly executed.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The bride of Gen. Adam Badeau, is the granddaughter of Eugene Sue.

The Pacific coast has contributed $37,000 to the Kansas and Nebraska sufferers.

Specimens of virgin gold have just been discovered in Morgan county, Indiana.

Our May's so awfully like mayn't, 'twould rile a Quaker or an average saint.

The Philadelphia *Press* makes "a plea for provincialism." So do all the papers of that city, daily.

The receipts from all sources at the Baltimore Custom House during the month of April footed up $542,121 50.

Experts at Buffalo are of opinion that the ice will prevent any arrivals at that port by lake before the 15th of the month.

A bill for the introduction of the ballot and woman's suffrage into the Isle of Man has been read before the Manx Legislature.

The United States lake survey programme for this year is occupied almost entirely with the completion of the survey of Lake Ontario.

A boy in New York has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for stealing two cents. He didn't steal enough to escape punishment.

The Forrest mansion, owned by the late tragedian, and Ogontz, the country seat of Jay Cooke, were sold at auction, in Philadelphia, yesterday.

Mr. Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Bench, has a book in press on the relations of the civil law to ecclesiastical polity and property.

The total number of claims filed for adjudication before the Alabama Claims Court, is thirteen hundred and eighty-two, amounting to $12,673,451 44.

All the German Catholic relief societies of the United States will meet at Cincinnati on the 16th inst. Sixty thousand people are expected to attend.

Millions of oysters have died in their beds since the beginning of last winter. A society is to be formed to furnish their successors with better bedding.

The Russian Government is about to put upon the market a loan of $15,000,000 at four and half per cent., running eighty-one years, which is offered at 92.

The Cincinnati May Musical Festival promises to be the most note-worthy event which has yet taken place in this country, from a musical point of view.

The next annual meeting of the American Social Science Association will commence in Detroit, Mich., on Tuesday, 11th inst., and continue four days.

"Pigeongram" is what they call dispatches sent by carrier pigeon post, and it is even worse than "telegram," or any other kind of pigeon English.

The Chicago Fire Marshal reports four hundred and seventy-three fires, and damage to the tune of two and a half million dollars, in that city last year.

There have been eight tornadoes in the South since the 1st of January, killing and injuring hundred of persons, and destroying millions worth of property.

The Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury* publishes a statistical table showing that the winter from which we are just emerging has been the coldest known in sixty-three years.

The Georgia Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Masons has returned to its allegiance to the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, which was severed in 1861.

It is now proposed that the descendants of the original signers of the Declaration of Independence shall meet in 1876, at Philadelphia, and have a first-class powwow.

An express train on the Great Northern Railroad, in England, recently took fire from the friction from one of the wheels. One of the carriages was completely consumed.

An agreement has been signed by the leading distillers of Chicago, Peoria, Milwaukee, and other Western points, to close their distilleries for a period of forty-five days.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Dayton, Ohio, has made a new departure. It has established a smoking-room for those visitors whom higher tastes will not attract to their building.

The Compulsory Education law proves to be the next thing to a failure in New York. While the object is to be commended, it is evident that the law is incapable of effecting it.

If, as some observing scientist has claimed, the temperature of the years, one with another, averages about alike, then we may look for some tremendously hot weather in a few weeks.

Of the samples of milk taken from eighty-one dealers' wagons, in Louisville, last week, not one was found to be pure. Every one was adulterated. The people have now fallen back on whisky.

Reduction of Interest.

We sometimes read in the Democratic or Liberal journals labored efforts to prove that the Republican reduction of the national debt is merely nominal and made to appear from time to time by an adroit marshalling or figures in the regular debt statements. But there is one argument on this subject that speaks for itself, and here it is in a statement of the principal and interest of the debt since June 30, 1857:

	Principal.	Interest.
1857, June 30	$28,678,126,603	$143,781,502
1858, June 30	2,611,687,851	140,494,045
1859, June 30	2,566,052,213	130,094,268
1860, June 30	2,481,672,427	129,235,498
1861, June 30	2,503,461,603	125,579,695
1862, June 30	2,253,251,328	117,357,839
1863, June 30	2,234,482,993	104,579,029
'64, May 31	2,145,208,458	98,760,184
1875, April 1	2,133,634,778	98,002,181

The load of interest is the true test of the weight of debt, and the reduction of that has been nearly forty-six millions of dollars. More than twenty-seven millions of this reduction have been effected since the year 1870 under the operation of the funding law, which was a Republican measure, opposed by every Democrat and Liberal, and ridiculed as impracticable and absurd by every self-sufficient journal in the interest of the money-lenders, gold speculators, "tight money" cliques and sorehead Republican politicians. This funding scheme is still at work, steadily reducing the load of interest, and should the Republican party remain in power for the next ten years, the entire load of interest will, at the end of that time, be gradually reduced to near fifty millions. No portion of the debt has yet been funded below five per cent., but the ability to place the four-and-a-half and four per cent. bonds will be demonstrated in time; and in fact the funding scheme will, if evidently be persisted in until no portion of the debt shall bear more than four per cent. interest. In fact, no measure enacted by Congress has been more unjustly attacked or undervalued than the funding act. Although the process seems to be slow, the tremendous crash of 1873 and the embarrassments ensuing must be held to have been sufficient to account for that. Under the circumstances it is extraordinary that the revulsion did not put a stop entirely to the funding.

When the funding act was pending in the Senate there were many who were zealous to allow no higher rate of interest on the debt than three per cent., an attempt to enforce which would probably have been a failure, as reduction from six per cent. to three was too sudden. Experience has proven that reduction to five per cent. is practicable on the whole of the debt. And if that were all done it would be found equally practical to fund the maturing debt in four and a half and four per cent. bonds. No matter how much public men may discuss the advisability of leaving the debt for posterity to pay, the people will not rest satisfied unless they see a steady negative diminishing. Even supposing that a Democratic national administration should load us up again by assuming the State debts and squandering more millions on war bounties and claims, the first return of the Republicans to power would reduce the aggregate again.

According to the above table President Grant's administration and the last portion of Johnson's have reduced the debt to the extent of $544,491,825. Ours is the only great nation thus engaged in the work of systematically liquidation of its debt month after month and year after year. If the Treasury Department had not in hand the colossal task of preparing for the resumption of specie payments, the arrangement for placing the four-and-a-half and four per cent. bonds might easily be perfected; but although it is objectionable to have all the negotiations carried on in Europe, it is satisfactory to know that the course of trade is steadily bringing the bonds home again. When the funding scheme was enacted by Congress the annual interest was $129,235,498, and the President, in his annual message, estimated that by this act the interest could be reduced to ninety millions, and there stopped. But it will be perceived that the interest is reduced already to $98,002,161 without getting below a five per cent. rate. These are figures worthy of the attention of reflecting citizens, business men, tax-payers and property owners, at a time when the Democratic party is seeking to obtain control power as the advocate of a different and opposite policy—*Philadelphia North American.*

OFFICIAL statistics show that 260,814 immigrants arrived in this country during 1874. Of these, 2,045 were of professional classes; 32,422 skilled laborers; 101,318 occupations; 32,422 skilled laborers; 101,318 occupations; 32,422 skilled and occupations, and 122,458 of no occupation, a classification including women and children. Some of the minor divisons under the professional head are interesting, as the notation that there arrived 1 billiard player, 1 equestrian, 1 letter-carrier, 1 omnibus carrier, 1 pensioner, and two bath-keepers. Six authors, 131 actors, 120 artists, and 381 clergymen came over.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PREACHING WITHOUT NOTES. Three Lectures delivered before the Students of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, January, 1875; with an Appendix. By Richard Storrs, D. D., LL. D., of Brooklyn, New York. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Widely known as Dr. Storrs was previous to the delivery of these lectures, as one of the most accomplished pulpit speakers in this country, his reputation has been greatly enhanced since their delivery. They were spoken without being written, and were published from short-hand reports. Unlike Beecher, he has built up his great reputation and gathered a large congregation upon the strength of his ability and sound preaching, and has avoided the sensational *role* of the Plymouth divine. In the preparation for the pulpit both seem to agree as to the necessity of careful thought and writing, though widely differing in some other respects. Dr. Hall favors the careful writing of the sermon in full, and the action of writing will so impress the mind that he can give the substance of it in suitable language at the time of delivery. Dr. Storrs urges simply the writing out of the plan of the sermon only and the mental preparation of the rest of it. Many reasons might be urged favoring both plans, as this is a difference in mental abilities. Dr. Storrs, however, has practically illustrated in his experience that "Preaching without Notes" will be the most successful.

THE GIPSY'S PROPHECY; or, The Bride of an Evening. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is the fifth volume of the popular works of this talented author. "The Gipsy's Prophecy; or, the Bride of an Evening," is a gracefully written and artistically constructed novel, entirely worthy the reputation of the gifted authoress, and a place beside the best of the delightful romances which have so charmingly beguiled the leisure hours of legions of readers wherever the English language is spoken. All of Mrs. Southworth's works, thirty-eight in number, are put up in a neat box, price $66 50 a set, or $1 75 each, bound in morocco cloth, with a very handsome full gilt back.

MY DANISH DAYS. By A. W. Griffin, late United States Consul at Copenhagen. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Much of this volume will be new to most readers, as Denmark is out of the beaten track of European travel. It contains valuable information of the country, bearing upon Danish modes of life and social customs. Mr. Griffin has traced the history of Danish literature, and reproduced its antiquities, which will be highly appreciated. His personal intercourse with Hans Christian Andersen and other great lights, has given him an opportunity to present an inside view of the Danish literary world. The book is so full of just such information as the general reader would like to know, that few will be disposed to find fault with his taste in jotting down his observations. It is possible Mr. Griffin may give us another volume ere long on Northern antiquities.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, No. CXLVII., April, 1875. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by Jas. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

"Comteism," the opening article, it has been shown, has proved a failure. Mr. Griffith's paper on "The Recent Revolutions in Japan," is ably discussed. The writer argues that the marvellous changes arose from causes *within* and not *outside* of Japan. "Pauperism" is a thoughtful article. Many, however, will turn to Mr. Lowell's paper on "Spenser." It is daintily treated and only as a poet could treat a poet's merits. The "Granger Movement" is handled with ability by Mr. C. F. Adams, Jr. This *old* favorite stands at the front rank of the quarterlies, and is an honor to this country. It deserves to have a large constituency.

FUNGI. Their Nature and Uses. By M. C. Cooke, M. A. LL. D. Edited by Rev. M. J. Berkely, M. A., F. L. S. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

The general reader may not profit so much from the reading of this volume, as students whose minds have been trained in scientific knowledge, and have some acquaintance with the dead languages. The book reveals the vast field of Fungi, and, as it is well said by the author, "as the nebulæ are the most difficult objects of astronomy, so the fungi are the most hidden of God's works in the vegetable kingdom." It is surprising as to the vastness of this department of botany, which is comparatively unknown. The illustrations will help the reader to understand the text. Dr. Cooke has a high reputation in this field, and has prepared a volume worthy of the International Scientific Series.

NATURE AND LIFE. Facts and Doctrines to the Constitution of Matter, the new Dyanics and the Philosophy of Nature. By Fernand Papillon. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

We could not give a better definition of the character of this most excellent and able treatise, than in the language of the author, who calls it "an exposition under elementary forms, in the most exact and rigorous, in the most essential truths established of late by physics, chemistry and biology, regarding the mechanism of natural forces, and the arrangement and combination of the fundamental springs of being in the world, especially in the living world." The standing of this eminent French scientist, and as a contributor to the *Popular Science Monthly*, is a sufficient indorsement of his ability in this department of Science. Its practicability is the crowning feature, and runs through it in the treatment of such topics.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF THE STUARTS, by William Harrison Ainsworth, paper covers, published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, the scene opening in London during the reign of Charles the Second, while the Duchess of Orleans, the King's sister, was the reigning star, and the Government was in the hands of the Duke of York. It also continues down to and through the reign of James the Second, a king utterly bigoted, besotted, cowardly and cruel.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF QUEEN ANNE, by W. H. Ainsworth, published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, paper covers, the scene opening during the reign of Queen Anne, and it fully describes the Court of England, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, and all the noted personages of that period, as well as all the Queen's favorites at this time.

THE BETROTHED, by Sir Walter Scott, sixth volume of Waverly Novels in 25 cents each, published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. This is an entire new edition of these celebrated novels, and is certainly entitled to be called the "Cheap Edition for the Million." This novel and the two preceding are for sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., of this city.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Matilda Sapp celebrated her one hundredth birthday at Ravenna, Ohio, last week. She said she had never felt S'appy in her life.

The great question in Boston now is whether Charles Sumner stood up or sat down at the banquet to the Prince of Wales. The conundrum originated with Wendell Phillips.

"Dishevelled, but dauntless," says Louisa M. Alcott, were the women who charged up the hill at Concord on the 19th ult., with veils close reefed, skirts kilted up, arms locked, "a "light brigade, rosy and red-nosed."

Blood will tell. A correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* informs the world that Shacknasty James, once an active assistant to the late demented Mr. C. John Modoc, is an inhabitant by descent. The name originally was O'Shaughnessy.

At Boston lives a lady, who, thirty years ago, when living in England, was courted by a young man whom she refused and married another. Some time ago her husband died, and her former lover, hearing of it, opened a correspondence, in which he said that no other woman had ever been attractive to him and that he had never married, and offered himself again. His proposal has been accepted, and she will sail for England in a few weeks to be married to him.

One day last week a smiling infant toddled away from its home near Viola, Iowa, on the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad, and lay down between the rails to sleep. A fast express train came along and the engineer seeing he could not stop in time, pulled her wide open and banged the whole train over the sleeping cherub before it awoke, and never touched a hair of it. Had the little one attempted to rise it would have been killed instantly. *Here fabula docet* that they are either terrific old sleepers at Viola, or else they Violate the truth with charming ease.

A novel suit, but one in which the plaintiff may be assured of popular sympathy, was brought in the Kingston, New York, courts Thursday. Its history is as follows: One Robert Batting killed a man some time ago after getting very drunk at the hotel of Wm. Steen, at New Paltz. Batting was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the State prison. His wife now brings a civil suit against Steen, the liquor seller, setting forth in her complaint that Steen sold her husband the liquor and assisted in intoxicating him, and thereby caused him to commit murder, whereby, through his imprisonment, the plaintiff was deprived of his assistance and support. She claims $5,000 damages, and it is to be hoped she will get it.

What the Nervous Require.

What the nervous require more than anything else is invigoration. Sedatives alone will not cure nervousness. The reason that the nerves are so susceptible is that they are weak. Compensate for this deficiency of strength, and over-acute nervous sensibility disappears. The most rational, wholesome, and agreeable tonic is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Medical men recommend its use for the cure of general debility, knowing it to possess strength-giving properties of the highest order, and at the same time to be a means of reforming those bodily irregularities which induce nervousness and loss of vigor. It is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, whether nervous or billfous, and is powerfully conservative of a regular habit of body. As it is notorious that those who are afflicted with weak nerves, billiousness or constipation, are peculiarly liable to the influence of malaria, it is invaluable to such persons on account of its preventive efficacy. It endows the body with health, and the mind with cheerfulness.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 5% per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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THE NEW
SPRING THINGS
are now being shown at the
MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
BY
JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.,
Who are represented by
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THE CHOICE OF GOODS
Is very large. The measures are taken and forwarded to Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and each article is cut by Custom Cutters and made through the Custom Department in elegant style. The Goods are delivered in Pittsburgh, and may be first tried on and approved of at the Private Rooms in Monongahela House before final delivery.

THE FASHIONS.
All Coats are worn longer. For Dress the style is Double Breast of English origin though improved by American artists. Our French Cutter is a great favorite in making styles for Young Men, and the Goods from our Establishment have an "expression" that is not attained in fashioning Clothing except by great study and skill. Pantaloons are worn with less spring and shaped to the body by shrinking and pressing. In the matter of Pants we go upon the idea that there is room for much skill to be displayed in improving the figure. Vests are only changed in lapels and corners, according to style of person to wear the garment.

MATERIALS.
The latest things are new weaves of Box Patterns, Close Checks, ingenious Diagonals and indistinct patterns of Worsteds and Smoothfaced Goods, whilst the sober mixtures for quiet people are brought forward in new colorings and great variety.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
Is equipped with the best of Cutters, who are fully up in everything desirable for either Gentlemen, Youths or Children.

REMARKS.
Pitt burghers visiting Philadelphia are invited to look in at our House, next door to the Continental Hotel, and see the great facilities we have for filling the orders now solicited.

WM. D. ROGERS..... JOSEPH MOORE, JR.
Wm. D. Rogers & Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
BUILDERS OF THE STANDARD
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS
Bearing their name, announce the completion of a full line of new style, in the newest designs, at the exclusive production of their CELEBRATED FACTORY AT THIRTEENTH AND PARRISH STREETS, (lately Geo. Watson & Co.'s).
SIDE BAR WAGONS,
In all weights, with the simplest and most complete improvements, making them as durable and as easy as an elliptic spring.
Correspondence promptly answered.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
1009 AND 1011 CHESTNUT ST.
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1875. April. 1875.
NEW SPRING STYLES
SILK AND FUR
HATS!
FOR
Wholesale & Retail Trade,
JUST RECEIVED AT
Palmer's Hat House,
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J. F. D. KEATING.....President.
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DRY GOODS.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW DRESS SILKS,
Ready-Made Dresses, Suits, &c.
NEW SACQUES,
JACKETS, SHAWLS, &c.,
The Largest and Most Attractive Stock and the Lowest Prices we have offered this season.
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
REMARKABLE BARGAINS.
Superior Black Dress Silks at $1 00, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $1 75, $2 00, $2 25, $2 50, and upward to $4 00 per yard; also splendid quality of Plain Colored Silks in all desirable shades at $1 50 (well worth $2 00) both admitted by best judges to be unsurpassed for good value in this or any other city in the Union.
At 10c. New Striped Linen Hernania Suitings.
At 10c and 12½c. Wash Poplins, desirable colors.
At 12½c. New Mohair Diagonals, worth 37½c.
At 25c. New Dress Goods in great variety.
At 25c. Alpacas, all colors.
New Serges, Twills, Poplins, &c.
New Fine Dress Goods of every description.
New Invisible and Illuminated Plaids.
Decided Bargains in
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,
At 25c., 37½c., 50c., 62½c and 75c.
All-Wool Black Cashmeres,
At 62½c, 75c, 87½c, $1 00 and upward, Unsurpassed Bargains.
BARGAINS IN
Black Grenadines and Hernanias.
Elegant New Cashmere and Silk Sacques Just Opened.
Strictly but One
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
CARPETS.
CARPETS!
APRIL 1, 1875.
McFarland, Collins AND Co
NEW SPRING PATTERNS,
Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.
New No. 101 Fifth Ave.,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.
CARPETS!
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.
Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS; also, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, MATS, &c., is not surpassed in variety of Quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.
Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS!
The Best Styles,
Choicest Colors,
Latest Novelties,
Lowest Prices!
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, PACKING, &c.
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MERCHANT TAILORS.
IF YOU WANT TO SEE THE NEWEST DESIGNS OF
Spring Goods, for Gents' Wear,
CALL AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS',
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WALTER ANDERSON,
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J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 57 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
M'CLANBRING is with this House.
MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWER PRICES.
NEW LOCATION.
Casey & Fogarty,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,
Formerly of No. 315 Liberty Street, Now Occupy the
WELL KNOWN WAREHOUSE
HERETOFORE OCCUPIED BY ROBERT AND S. H. WATSON & CO.,
No. 339 Liberty St., Cor. of Tenth
With Complete Stock of different manufactures and all ages of PURE RYE WHISKY, together with BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, &c. Can furnish Retailers with Complete Outfit.
GIVE US A CALL.
The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.
TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and Pile Pipes.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 4, 1875.

The situation in the local banks to-day has been pretty much as it was during the last week. In some quarters the movement was perhaps a little better than usual, but the improvement was by no means general, or sufficient to alter the condition of affairs.

Money, as for some time past, was generally quoted easy, and for acceptable borrowers, or parties who are in position to give the right sort of paper and securities, the established rates of interest were fair and moderate. Considering the very disagreeable state of the weather and the fact that the mercantile trade of the city is comparatively light, the patronage engaged by most of the banks was satisfactory.

Business as a rule is slow, yet there is no feeling of apprehension, but rather of hopefulness for the future.

—A correspondent from Kittanning writes:

FINANCIAL EDITOR PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL—*Dear Sir*:—Some five or six months ago you published a notice of a decision by Hon. Judge Strong of the United States Court, in reference to the construction of the 30th section of the National Bank law, in which he intimated that the taking of a greater rate of interest than allowed by State laws was not prohibited, although the doing so subjected the bank loaning to the penalty of recovering from it twice the amount of interest, it suit was brought within two years.

One of your subscribers is anxious to obtain a copy of your publication above stated or reference to where it may be found, and will cheerfully compensate for a written copy of your notice, if a printed one cannot be had. It will oblige me to have his wishes gratified.

Very respectfully, &c.

To which we would reply that not having an index of the COMMERCIAL as we are, without considerable labor, unable to furnish the desired information. We recall the case our correspondent refers to, and, although unable to point it out specifically, would say that the gist of the decision was that the penalty imposed upon a national bank for a violation of the usury law is that prescribed by the National banking act, and not the penalty imposed under the law of the State in which the bank is situated. Thus, in New York, the penalty for taking more than seven per cent. is the loss of the whole sum loaned, but a national bank is only subject to the penalty as prescribed in the thirtieth section of the Currency act. The case quoted by us is of recent date and has not yet made its appearance in the official reports of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court. Almost any ordinarily well informed lawyer can (for a consideration) furnish the information asked. A somewhat similar case and one of much interest, establishing nearly the same principle, is that of Tiffany vs. the National Bank of Missouri, and to be found in the eighteenth Wallace to which we would refer our correspondent.

—A movement is quietly being made among the banks and bankers of the country for the establishment of a department in the Centennial buildings for the exhibition of the financial resources of the country, comprising coins of this and all other nations, specimens of currency since the foundation of the Government, letters written on financial subjects a century ago, specimens of native ore, stamp mills in operation, a miniature mint, etc. The bankers of Philadelphia are reported to have taken the matter in hand, and will introduce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,494	Apples, bbls	73
Cheese, lbs	3,000	Corn, bush	1,150
Wheat, bush	720	Beans, bush	2,020
Rye, bush	400	Oats, bush	3,200
Butter, pkgs	161	Bacon, tcs	171
Potatoes, bush	2,374	Hay, bales	308

The quotations given in the following reports, are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise noted. For small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a moderate trade in grain reported to-day. Attendance at the Chamber of Commerce was light, and transactions were only an average. Wheat is wholly nominal. The high prices of winter wheat here are incidence shipments of Spring wheat from Chicago to this city; we heard of four cars that are on the way now by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white at $1 55@1 40 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do do $1 36@1 35; amber do at 1 27@1 30; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 24@1 27. Corn was in fair demand and moderately active at firm prices. Receipts continue light and the supply is short. We quote shelled at 54@56c for yellow; 56@58c for high mixed; 53@55c for low mixed. Ear was in light supply and firm at 48@48c for prime yellow; 35@36c for mixed. Oats were also in good demand, but with light offerings transactions are limited. We quote prime white at 71½@72½c per bushel; mixed do 69@70c; Barley is wholly nominal. Rye is steady, at $1 17@1 20 per bushel. Job-bing quotations on corn and oats rule 2@3c above the figures given above.

FLOUR—The wholesale prices of the local millers are quoted as follows: We quote No. 1 white wheat flour at $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat flour at $6 75; red winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; red winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; spring Graham flour $6 25@6 75; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $5 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 75; cracked do $3 50@3 60.

HAY—There is a fair market with a firm feeling. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $27 00@28 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $19 00@20 00; mixed prairie $18 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24@26 00. Loose hay is selling at $27 00@28 00 for No. 1; $25 00@26 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—There is an active market with a fair demand at steady prices. Bran is firm at at $1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt.; shorts at $1 25@1 35 ₱ cwt.; middlings at $1 40@1 50 ₱ cwt.; chopped feed at $1 65@1 75 ₱ cwt.; oil meal at $1 90@2 00 per cwt.

MALT—There is little doing. We quote at $1 20@1 35 per bushel for Western Pittsburgh malt is quoted at $1 45@1 50 per bushel.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market to-day was steady with choice in fair request, and lower grades dull and neglected. We quote at $3 25@$3 50 for choice sound apples; poor to medium grades are in little request and neglected at $2 00@2 50 for poor to common; some have no value, and cannot be sold at any price.

BUTTER—There is a dull market, and prices are easy. We quote at 30@35c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 45@48c for common.

BEANS—The market is quiet at unchanged prices. We quote prime white navy at $1 90@2 00 ₱ bushel; medium $1 80@1 90; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—There was a good trade in new dairy, the high grades of which sold readily at about previous prices. We quote strictly choice new rolls at 27@30c ₱ ℔; lower grades are over-abundant, and difficult to sell at a range of 13@20c.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 30@32c ₱ ℔, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 31@33c ₱ ℔.

CHEESE—The old cheese are in demand and a firm in price, though not quotably changed. We quote at 16½@16c ₱ ℔ for Ohio factory; New York factory, 17@17½c; Switzer 15@17c ₱ ℔; Limburger dull at 12@14c. New cheese continues in light request and dull at a range of 6@11c, according to quality.

EGGS—The firm feeling noted on Saturday continued, but no advance was made on our last quotations, which were 15@16c per dozen for strictly fresh.

HOMINY—The market rules at $4 50 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ ℔, 55@60c for round lots; 65@70c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ ℔, 20@30c, as to quality.

MINCE MEAT—Is quoted at 10c ₱ ℔ in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is sold at 14c ₱ ℔ for choice cakes; medium loose 11@12c; maple syrup in gallon jugs sells readily at $1 05@1 15 ₱ gallon; in kegs $1 00@1 05; in barrels $0 90@$1 00. The stocks of maple sweets are liberal, and the market is quiet.

POTATOES—There continues to be a steady demand, and limited supply. Prices have about steady at $1 10 ₱ bushel for peachblows from store; Peerless $1 05 ₱ bushel; other grades 90c@$1 00 ₱ bushel. Sales on track were at 95c@$1 00 ₱ bushel for peachblows, and 90@95c for Peerless. Early Rose sold at $1 00 ₱ bbl in a jobbing way from store.

PRESERVED AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7½@8c ₱ ℔; dried blackberries are easy at 10@11c ₱ ℔; dried peaches are quoted at 9½@10c ₱ ℔ for choice halves. Honey is in light supply at 21@22c ₱ ℔ for clover; buckwheat blossom 23c ₱ ℔. Medium is nominally quoted at $9 00 ₱ barrel; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

SEEDS—Clover seed is scarce and in demand; quotable at $7 50@8 25 ₱ bushel in a jobbing way. Timothy seed quiet at $2 60@2 70 in round lots; $2 75@2 85 in a jobbing way. Flaxseed quoted at $1 90@2 00; orchard grass seed is quoted at $3 00 ₱ bushel; blue grass do $2 50@3 00; Hungarian and millet seeds are in demand at $1 00@1 50 ₱ bushel.

Provisions.

BACON—Market easy. We quote shoulders at 9c ₱ ℔; ribsides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13¾c; clear sides 14c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured new at 16c ₱ ℔; canvassed do 16¾c. Sugar cured shoulders at 10½c ₱ ℔. Sugar cured sausage in a jobbing way at 14c; do canvassed 14½c; dried beef—sugar cured 14c; canvassed 15½; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, $7 00. Hams sausage in skins 12½c.

MESS PORK—The market is steady. We quote at $27 50@28 00 per bbl.

LARD—The market was steady. We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ ℔, 10½@10¾c; half bbls do do, 11c; in buckets, 12c; in 5 lb caddies, 12½c; in 2½ caddies do, 12¾c; in 3 lb pails do, 13c; in 1 lb do, 13½; in 5 lb do, 12½c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 25 ₱ gallon; extra do $1 15; No. 1 do do $1 05; No. 2 do, —.

TALLOW—Sales at 8½c ₱ ℔ for choice, and 7½@8c for inferior to medium.

COUNTRY BACON—Commission merchants quote prices of country cured meats as follows: Hams 12@13c ₱ ℔; sugar cured do 12½@13c; canvassed do 13½c; country lard, prime 15@16c; other grades as to quality.

Petroleum.

May 3.—There was a steady and quiet market yesterday, prices of crude remaining practically unchanged from former quotations. There is still an active discussion of the late action of the pipe companies in refusing to load barge oil, the general opinion being that the action of the pipe lines is wholly unjustifiable and illegal. It would have been of doubtful propriety for them to have offered special privileges to Influence the shipping of oil by rail; and when their action amounts to an attempt to dictate how owners of oil shall dispose of their property, it becomes an high handed a proceeding as to call for public condemnation.

CRUDE—We quote United, at wells, at 31 3/4@32c; outside lines do 31 2/4@31 27½; immediate shipment, 31 3/4@31 27½. Oil in barges delivered here, rules at $1 05@1 10. The transactions were not on so liberal as those of the preceding week, but were still above the average for the past month, being 15,500 barrels at Shakers, and 1,500 2,000 barrels at other points in the o l regions.

REFINED—There was a steady market and moderate business transacting. In New York quotations were a shade advanced, with the export trade active. Here quotations remain unchanged, materially changed, and prices were steady with a moderate amount of transactions. We quote standard white on the Pennsylvania Railroad track at 10¼@10¾c; on the Connellsville track 10½@10¾c. New York delivery quotable at 13¾c for prompt delivery; early May do 13¾c; last half do 13¾@13¾c. Philadelphia 13¾c; spot 13¾c for early May. Baltimore—13¾@13¾c spot.

COAL NAPHTHA—Remain dull at $1 25@1 30 for city made; $1 15@1 20 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph]

TITUSVILLE, May 4.—The *Courier* says: The market was quiet and easy and sales were comparatively light. United sold as high as $1 33¾ and as low as $1 30 for new certificates. Old certificates found buyers at $1 38¾. At the close new United certificates were quoted at $1 33¾, and immediate shipment at $1 33, Sales:

500 bbls, Upper road, spot	$1 32½
500 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 30½
400 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 32½
1,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells	1 30
1,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells	1 31
1,500 bbls, river district, United, at wells	1 31½
1,000 bbls, river district, Union, at wells	1 28¾
1,000 bbls, river district, Union, at wells	1 30
1,000 bbls, river district, Pennsylvania, at wells	1 27½
2,000 bbls, river district, Pennsylvania, at wells	1 28¾
1,000 bbls, river district, Relief, at wells	1 33½
1,000 bbls, river district, Relief, at wells	1 27½
2,000 bbls, river district, immediate shipment	1 30
2,000 bbls, river district, immediate shipment	1 55½
1,000 bbls, river district, immediate shipment	1 55

NEW YORK, May 4, closing 3.—Petroleum is held a trifle higher, but there is an absence of important export demand and quotations are rendered entirely nominal. Crude in bulk a sale was made of 500 barrels at 9¾; now held at 9¾@9¾c; Ohio tests are in demand at 8c@8 5c ₱ gallon.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Cattle—Receipts 2,000 head. Under small receipts and favorable advices, prices became firm with a fairly active trade; prices ranged $3 00@7 00; good to choice steers $5 50@6 80; cows $1 00. Others unchanged. Shipments 8,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 10,000 head. Market weak and easy, except for best grades; light $7 70@7 80; poor to medium heavy $7 25@8 25. Shipments 5,300 head.

Sheep—Receipts 500 head. Market quiet and prices unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—Hogs steady; shippers $6 75@7 25; bacon $7 50@7 75. Cattle steady with a good local and shipping demand; good to native steers $5 00@5 50; fair native butchers' $5 00@5 00; mixed stock $4 87½@5 50; Texans $3 50.

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CHICAGO, May 4, 1875.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and weak; No. 1 spring $1 09; No. 2 fresh $1 04¾; regular $1 04¾ spot; $1 07 bid seller June; $1 05 seller July. Corn 86@86¼c; rejected 92@92½c. Corn dull and declined; No. 2 mixed, 74¼@75c spot; 75c bid seller May; 76c bid seller June; 78c bid seller July; rejected 71½@72c. Oats dull; No. 2 spot 62½c bid seller May; 63½c bid seller June. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley firm; No. 2, $1 36@1 38 spot; $1 40 seller May.

SEEDS—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled; $21 50@21 60 spot; $22 00@22 05 seller July. Lard dull and nominal; 15.35c spot; 15.45@15.52c seller July. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand.

WHISKY—Steady with a moderate demand at $1 14.

LATER—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was active; 6 000 June. Corn lower; 74½c cash or May; 75½c June; 77½c July. Oats unchanged. Pork higher; $21 90 June; $22 15 July; $22 45 August. Lard firm.

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NEW YORK, May 4.—Flour firm; receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 75@5 00; common to good $5 10@5 50; good to choice $5 45@5 75; white wheat extra $5 65@6 00; extra Ohio $5 25@7 25; St. Louis $5 50@7 50. Rye flour firm at $5 40@5 60. Corn meal steady at $4 00@4 50. Wheat quiet; receipts 29,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1 23@1 23; No. 2, $1 10@1 18; No. 2 Chicago $1 19@1 21; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 23½@1 24; amber $1 44@1 45. Rye firm at $1 10@1 15. Barley scarce and firm. Malt firm at $1 50. Corn—Receipts 33,000 bushels; mixed Western 60@61c; yellow 62@63c. Oats less active; mixed Western 74½@77c; white 75½@78c. Hay unchanged. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm, fair to good refining 5½@5¾c; prime 5¾c. Molasses firm. Rice quiet. Petroleum heavy; refined 19@19½c; crude 9¾c. Rosin dull at $1 05@2 10. Turpentine dull at 36c. Eggs firm at 16½@16¾c. Pork lower at $22 00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet. Middles quiet; long clear Western 12 1-16@12¾c; short 13c. Lard heavy; prime steam 15¾c. Butter steady; Western 12@16c. Cheese quiet at 8@16c. Whisky firmer at $1 17.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—Cotton dull at 15¾c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; red $1 34@1 35. Corn active at 77@79c. Oats steady at 67@70c. Rye scarce and firm at $1 21@1 24. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork unchanged. Eggs quiet at 15c. Butter and cheese—Demand fair and market firm. Pork steady with a moderate demand at $22 25. Lard dull; summer steam 15c; winter 15¾c; kettle 15¾@16c. Bulkmeats—Demand fair and market firm; shoulders 9½c; clear rib sides 13 9-16@13¾c; clear 13¾c. Bacon firm at 9½@12½@13¾c; packed. Sugar cured hams 13¾@14c. Lard—Demand fair; prime steam 13¾@13¾c. Whisky $1 14.

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MILWAUKEE, May 4.—Flour quiet but firm; bulk of sales at $5 25@5 50. Milwaukee XXX $5 75@6 00. Wheat active and firm; No. 1 spring $1 23@1 23; No. 2 do $1 06½. Oats scarce at 65c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed. In store, 74½c. Rye unchanged. Barley quiet; No. 1 in store, $1 18. Barley nominally unchanged; No. 1 $1 20@1 35. No. 3 $1 10@1 18.

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MEMPHIS, May 4.—Cotton quiet and lower at 15@15¼c. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn steady at 70c. Oats in good demand at 74c. Lard—Demand active and prices advanced; received 15½@16c. Bacon—Demand good at full prices—shoulders 9½@9¾c; clear sides 13½@13¾c.

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CLEVELAND, May 4.—Wheat firm; No. 1 red $1 25. No. 2 do $1 28. Corn and oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum—Standard white in car lots 11½c; Ohio State test 12½c, in small lots 12½c bright. Receipts—Wheat, 200 bushels; corn, 350 bushels.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 4.—Flour steady at $4 75@6 50. Wheat steady; red $1 20@1 25; amber $1 25@1 30; white $1 25@1 34. Corn steady; car 71@72c; sheller 68@69c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; mixed 67c, white 69c.

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DETROIT, May 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; extra $1 34; No. 1, $1 29½@1 30; amber $1 28. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 80@81c. Oats quiet but steady at 67c. Cloverseed $7 00.

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NEW ORLEANS, May 4.—Bran $1 15. Pork in better demand at $22 00@23 00@c; others unchanged. Gold 110¾. Sight ⅜ premium. Sterling 9½.

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Hogs—Receipts 1,600 head; total for the week 6,600 head. The market on Monday was moderately active; Yorkers $7 50@7 80; heavy hogs $8 40@8 50; stillers, averaging 175 lbs, $7 50; selected, 180 lbs, $8 00. To-day the market is dull; sales 300 head, 10 cars remaining unsold; majority goes heavy hogs; Yorkers $7 50@7 75; heavy hogs $8 25@8 40.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Cattle—Receipts 2,000 head. Under small receipts and favorable advices, prices became firm with a fairly active trade; prices ranged $3 00@7 00; good to choice steers $5 50@6 80; cows $1 00. Others unchanged. Shipments 8,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 10,000 head. Market weak and easy, except for best grades; light $7 70@7 80; poor to medium heavy $7 25@8 25. Shipments 5,300 head.

Sheep—Receipts 500 head. Market quiet and prices unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—Hogs steady; shippers $6 75@7 25; bacon $7 50@7 75. Cattle steady with a good local and shipping demand; good to native steers $5 00@5 50; fair native butchers' $5 00@5 00; mixed stock $4 87½@5 50; Texans $3 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1875.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and weak; No. 1 spring $1 09; No. 2 fresh $1 04¾; regular $1 04¾ spot; $1 07 bid seller June; $1 05 seller July. Corn 86@86¼c; rejected 92@92½c. Corn dull and declined; No. 2 mixed, 74¼@75c spot; 75c bid seller May; 76c bid seller June; 78c bid seller July; rejected 71½@72c. Oats dull; No. 2 spot 62½c bid seller May; 63½c bid seller June. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley firm; No. 2, $1 36@1 38 spot; $1 40 seller May.

SEEDS—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled; $21 50@21 60 spot; $22 00@22 05 seller July. Lard dull and nominal; 15.35c spot; 15.45@15.52c seller July. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand.

WHISKY—Steady with a moderate demand at $1 14.

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 4, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.,	29.809	38	81	N.W.	Gentle	Lt. rain
2 P. M.,	29.816	48	62	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.,	29.906	46	54	N.W.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer....29.88 Highest thermom. 53
Mean thermometer... 44 Lowest thermom. 35
Rainfall..... .42

Charged with Riot.

Alderman Hoerr, of the South Side, yesterday took the information of Jacob Sorg, charging John Fishback and Charles Huffman with riot. Sorg is a brother-in-law of Martin Ammann, who died last Saturday from injuries received at Sorg's saloon at the hands, it is alleged of Fishback and Huffman. The charge of riot is based on the conduct of the accused on the occasion of the murderous assault upon Ammann. In default of bail in $2,000 each the defendants were committed for a hearing next Monday.

Dividend Declared.

Captain W. P. Herbert, the efficient Secretary of the Western Insurance Company, makes the gratifying announcement to the stockholders of that corporation that the Board of Directors have declared a dividend of four dollars per share out of the profits of the last six months, being the forty-eighth semi-annual dividend. The Western is widely known as a sound and prosperous concern, and its friends and policy holders every where will be pleased to learn of its continued success and ability to sustain high reputation.

The Verona Borough Injunction.

The Court of Common Pleas yesterday continued the injunction in the case of John Clark and others vs. A. H. Rowan and others, being an application to restrain the expenditure of money for certain improvements in the borough of Verona. The following is the order:

"Or granting or continuing of a preliminary injunction rests to a great extent in the sound discretion of the Court. We do not decide the necessity of the case. If (the preliminary injunction) is always granted and continued until the final hearing when it is necessary that the property in dispute or the right involved should remain *in statu quo*, until the question at issue be definitely settled. The continuance of the injunction in this case, can do the defendants little if any injury, while a refusal to continue it would enable them to complete the very act complained of in this bill. The preliminary injunction is therefore continued the further order of the Court, the complainants renewing bond, with sureties, in the sum of $2,000 if required by defendants."

Resolution of Thanks.

In view of the assistance rendered by the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Fire Department and the Western Pennsylvania Railroad authorities, on the occasion of the recent fire at Claremont, the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse respectfully tender the following resolution of thanks:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due and are hereby tendered to Assistant Chief Engineer Brown of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, to Chief Engineer Crow, of the Allegheny City Fire Department, the firemen who assisted them in the work of saving and protecting property, and to Fire Marshal Livingston.

Resolved, That our sincere thanks are also due, and are hereby tendered, to Mr. J. McC. Creighton, Superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and to Mr. Joseph Gaches, the dispatcher, for promptly sending extra trains, with engines and hose carriages, to the scene of the conflagration.

By order of the Board,
HUGH MCNEILL, President.

An Editor's Silver Wedding.

On Monday evening, John C. Harper, Esq., managing editor of the *Evening Telegraph*, and his amiable wife, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding, at their residence on Mount Washington. The assembly was unusually large, and the reunion was exceedingly pleasant and agreeable. There were present the representatives of four generations, the two extremes of which were the mother and grand-daughter of Mr. Harper. The presents were numerous and elegant, the most conspicuous of which was a complete silver tea set, of elaborate workmanship, as a testimonial "from the attaches and officers of the Evening Telegraph Company, to Mr. and Mrs. John C. Harper, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding." The other pieces numbered between twenty-five and thirty, and embraced almost as many different articles. The display was very attractive and elegant. The company was very pleasantly entertained, the younger portion entering with zest into the newest intricacies of the mazy waltz, while, as inspired by the most animating and harmonious strains. Towards midnight, the festivities of the dinner hall succeeded the pleasures of the parlors; and here both old and young were equally "at home," as it is not in human nature to take the logic of a wedding feast. The repast was rich and abundant, and enjoyed to the full. After supper the social intercourse was continued, and it was not until a very late hour that the company separated. With the liveliest expressions of satisfaction at the handsome manner in which they had been entertained, and with the best wishes for the health, prosperity and happiness of the host and hostess.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Si Slocum" bids fair to take all of the yell out of the gallery before the week is ended. It is also noticeable that the down-stairs people are often carried away with enthusiasm by the marvels accomplished on the stage. Mr. Frayne shoots the rope by which Mr. Owen hangs to the stage, and assists him from his unhappy situation. Mrs. Frayne shoot a rifle ball across the stage and hits an apple in her husband's hand; and he returns the favor by splitting an apple on her head. his hand towards her and his rifle on his shoulder. The dog Jack is one of the heroes of the play, appearing promptly at critical moments and doing it in such a manner better than some men. Without doubt, "Si Slocum" is the best drama of its class ever played here. Matinee to-day.

Next week several of the stock company and athletes will take a benefit. Monday's benefit Tuesday night Messrs. Owen and Price will appear in the leading characters in their famous pantomimers. They are favorites with the patrons of the Opera House, and we hope the receipts on the occasion of their benefit will amply show it. Mr. Harry Ellsler's benefit occurs Friday night, May 14—not this week as we announced yesterday. The English comedy is promised, followed by a farce, in which one of our city journalists will appear. The Great Western band has volunteered to give a miniature concert between the pieces.

Library Hall—Lotta and Adams.

The performance for the benefit of Mr. Henry E. Abbey, at Library Hall, next Monday evening, will probably attract one of the largest houses of the season. It is not often that the Pittsburgh public has the opportunity of seeing three such actors as Lotta, Adams and Locke united in a single play, and our theatergoers will most likely improve the opportunity. "Wild Oats" and "Nan, the Good-for-Nothing," the plays for the evening, will make an attractive bill, and one in which these favorites of the Pittsburgh public can make a good display of their undoubted talents.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Under the management of Mr. Fred. Aims, this popular place of amusement continues to draw large audiences. Miss Minnie Rainforth, the Praeger family, the Zanfretta Troupe, and the performing dogs present strong attractions, and receive the patronage they deserve.

Recitations at Library Hall.

At the request of numerous persons, the ladies having charge of the entertainment to be given at Library Hall Friday evening next, for the benefit of the Homeopathic Hospital, have decided to have the seats reserved without extra charge. Those having tickets may therefore procure reserved seats at Kieber's without extra charge, commencing Thursday morning at nine o'clock. Mr. Lloyd's recitations give promise of great success.

Centennial Benefit.

The public should not forget the complimentary benefit tendered to Mr. Henry E. Abbey for Monday evening next, at Library Hall. Adams, Locke and Lotta are the stars, and "Wild Oats" and "Nan, the Good for Nothing" are the plays promised.

Centennial Museum.

The art gallery, with its collection of interesting relics, which was so attractive a feature of the Centennial Tea Parties, will be reopened to-morrow night on a larger scale than a few nights. Persons having curiosities suitable for the museum are requested to loan them to the committee in charge. The proceeds of the exhibition will go to swell the contribution of Pittsburgh to the Philadelphia exhibition.

McKEESPORT.

Gratifying Revival of Business—New Steel Works—Boring for Gas—The Indications, Etc.

McKEESPORT, May 1, 1875.

It is with considerable satisfaction that I am able to announce to you the agreeable fact of the great improvement in business of every description in our town from what it has been during the past winter. The rolling mills of W. D. Wood & Co. are running to their full capacity. The National Tube Works Co., are doing a large amount of work, so also are the Pittsburgh and McKeesport Locomotive and Car Company. The Pipe Line Company are running night and day, and yet they cannot begin to come up to the demand for their specialties.

My purpose more especially in this communication is to acquaint the readers of the COMMERCIAL of a new establishment that is about commencing operations in our town, namely the Pittsburgh Steel Works of Jones, Ingold & Co. This firm purpose manufacturing steel on what is known as the Saemen's process. Their heating and annealing furnaces are ready, so also are the steel squeezers and rollers. They are in course of construction two nobling fires, after a pattern invented by the senior member of the firm, Mr. Isaac Jones, who, by the way, is one of the pioneers of steel-making west of the mountains. The idea has been entertained, heretofore, that, like the celebrated "Russia sheet iron," no "Swiss iron" or rather, no iron equal to it, could be manufactured in this country; but both those ideas have been exploded. Mr. Jones claims, and has already demonstrated that he can make these fires make as good an article of iron as ever was hammered.

The machinery, which is of the very best description, and which consists of a large engine, three tilt hammers, rolls, shears and other paraphernalia ready. The smelting will be done by gas, which, for the present, will be manufactured on the ground, but in a short time it is confidently believed the company will have natural gas, for which the firm has been boring for some time. They are down at present to the depth of five hundred feet, and the indications are they proceed are very encouraging. The sand drawn up is strongly impregnated with gas. Since commencing boring the drill has penetrated through about seventy-five different strata of rock, minerals, sands, &c., specimens of which the firm are preserving for their own use, and also at the request of the Geological Survey Department of the State. There is a great deal of interest manifested by our people in the progress of this enterprise, and all trust that the firm will be successful, as it will be a grand thing for our town and neighborhood, inasmuch as it will be an incentive to other capitalists to locate in our midst—a consummation greatly to be wished for. I close with expressing my thanks to Charley Jones, Esq., the gentlemanly superintendent of the works, and also to Mr. Ingold, his assistant, for their gentlemanly and obliging conduct toward me when seeking after material for this communication.

MCKEESPORT.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENCIES.

City and County Directors in Convention.

Luckey and Davis Re-elected.

Prof. Douthett Gives Way to Prof. Dickson of Sewickley—Large Attendance and Much Interest in the Proceedings—The Salaries Fixed.

The School Directors of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and those of Allegheny county, outside of the cities named, met yesterday in separate conventions and elected Superintendents for each of the three districts for the ensuing three years. The convention of Pittsburgh Directors was comparatively a tame affair, there being no opposition to the present encumbent, Prof. George J. Luckey. In the Allegheny Convention there was much more stir, and a lively contest that has been going on for a month past culminated in the re-election of Prof. John Davis. But it was in the County Director's Convention that the greatest interest was centered. For the position of Superintendent of these schools there were a number of applicants and the canvas which began two months or more ago was very bitter one, there being a determined effort to oust Prof. A. T. Douthett, who held the position about fifteen years. As will be seen by our report of the proceedings the salary was reduced from $3,000 to $2,000, and that Prof. Dickson, of Sewickley, was chosen Superintendent.

THE COUNTY DIRECTORS' CONVENTION.

This body, composed of all the directors of the county outside of the two cities, assembled in the hall of the Third ward (Grant district) school building, this city.

The Convention was called to order promptly at ten o'clock, by County Superintendent Douthett, who read the call for the Convention, as provided in the School law.

ORGANIZATION.

After some discussion a temporary organization was effected as follows:

Chairman—Prof. Thos. E. Wakeham.

Secretaries:—Mr. Galbraith, of Mansfield; Rev. A. W. Ewing, of Mansfield; Mr. John Irwin, of Sewickley and Rev. Joseph Timmon, of Tarentum.

Rev. Watering moved the appointment of a committee of five to nominate permanent officers.

Mr. Rogers said there was no need of order, but the chair ruled that the proceedings must be conducted *de novo*, and called for nominations for President.

The following were then made: Dr. W. F. Knox, McKeesport; George M. Bowman, Mt. Versailles township; A. G. Negley, mansfield.

THE VOTE.

The Convention then proceeded to vote viva voce with the following result:

Knox.....	146
Negley.....	53
Bowman.....	62

The chair announced that Dr. Knox, having received a majority of all the votes, was duly elected, and it was received with applause.

Rev. Mr. Calvert moved that the temporary Secretaries be continued in the permanent organization. Adopted.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

Mr. Negley brought up the question of salary, and moved that it be fixed before an election be held.

Much confusion now occurred, and various amounts were named to be voted upon. It was finally decided to call the roll and have each member announce the sum he desired.

The result was announced as follows:

$3,000.....	10
2,500.....	42
2,000.....	195
1,700.....	15
1,500.....	10

The Chair announced that the salary for the next three years had been fixed at $2,000 per year, 431 votes being a majority of the whole number present.

NOMINATIONS FOR SUPERINTENDENT.

The question of the Superintendency was now brought up, and the following candidates were placed in nomination: Professor A. T. Douthett, John J. Snodgrass, James Andrews, J. Dickson.

Mr. R. S. P. McCall said, that before proceeding to a ballot, he desired to offer the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention, that the County Superintendent should devote his whole time to the discharge of his official duties, and that he should have no connection with normal schools, with a view to his personal or pecuniary interest.

Mr. G. Negley moved that the resolution be laid under the table.

Mr. Wakeham remarked that on the table was the proper place for it, as the law required all that was set forth in the resolution.

A vote was taken but only a few members seemed to understand the question, and the resolution was tabled.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Superintendent with the following result:

Dickson.....	131
Douthett.....	53
Andrews.....	38
Snodgrass.....	59

The chair announced that no choice had been made, 138 votes being necessary, and another ballot was ordered.

THE THIRD AND FINAL BALLOT—CANDIDATE.

Rev. Ormond said that he was authorized to withdraw the name of Mr. Andrews, and on behalf of that gentleman he returned thanks to those who had given him their support. His friends were at liberty to vote for whom they pleased.

SECOND BALLOT.

A second ballot was then taken with the following result:

Dickson.....	138
Douthett.....	53
Snodgrass.....	42

After the result was announced Mr. A. G. Negley moved that the election be made unanimous. The motion was put and carried without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Dickson appeared in response to repeated calls, and said he could do nothing more than return his thanks for the honor conferred. He extended a cordial invitation to all the members of the Convention to take dinner with him at Hampton's.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Pittsburgh Directors' Convention.

The Convention of Directors of Pittsburgh met at ten o'clock A. M. in the Fourth ward school, and was called to order by Superintendent Luckey.

The choice of a chairman was first in order, and resulted in the election of John Adams, Esq., of the Twenty-eighth ward. As Secretaries A. A. Gutman, of the Twentieth ward, and C. F. Kehew, of the Twenty-first ward, were chosen to these posts. The calling of the roll of those present was next in order. This showed that of the 216 directors, 171 were present.

Dr. Burgher nominated George J. Luckey for Superintendent. A discussion followed Squire Lewis' suggestion that the voting be considered done by acclamation. The chairman explained that this law required a *viva voce* vote, and so the names were called. The result showed that Mr. Luckey got the entire vote.

SALARY FIXED.

The attention of the meeting was next called to the question of the Superintendent's salary, *i. e.*: whether it should remain as at present, $3,000 per annum for the term of three years. C. W. Lewis moved that it should so remain. This motion was seconded and the *viva voce* vote taken thereon. Nearly all present voted "aye," the opponents being Messrs. Aughinbaugh, Taylor, Porter, Rogers, Hutchinson, Negley, Shafer and Loughrey. The vote stood sixty-three against and eight for a change in salary.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Mr. McEwen then offered some resolutions defining the duty of the City Superintendent. These were read by Mr. Kehew from the "City School Laws."

Following the reading of the rules, they were adopted as read.

Mr. McEwen, of the Eleventh ward, then offered the following complimentary resolution:

Resolved, That the administration of Geo. J. Luckey, in the office of Superintendent of the Public Schools of the city of Pittsburgh, has been distinguished for its remarkable success, and meets our hearty approval; during the term of his office, the territory over which he has had charge has largely expanded and the schools have increased to a remarkable extent, involving an amount of labor and a degree of skill for their successful management to which but comparatively few men would be equal. We therefore embrace the opportunity afforded us to-day, at the close of the seventh year of his administration, to commend him for the intelligent, conscientious and efficient discharge of the duties of his responsible position.

This was adopted unanimously.

ADDRESS OF MR. LUCKEY.

Prof. Luckey stepped to the rostrum and made a neat address. After returning thanks he referred to immense growth of the schools during the seven years they had been under his charge.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

Mr. Luckey said: I have only time to briefly notice a few of the important items to which I believe should be immediately attended upon our school system, and which I hope you will instruct your representatives in the Board of Education to advocate and approve.

First in importance—is to make provision for the proper education of our teachers, to train them specially for their work. Let us abandon the idea at once, that a knowledge of the subjects to be taught is a sufficient qualification for the teacher, and let us establish and encourage schools where the laws for the development of mind are carefully considered and thoughtfully presented.

Second—A custom has grown up in our midst of placing the most inexperienced teacher in charge of the youngest pupils in our schools. To me this is self evidently wrong, and I respectfully request your thoughtful consideration to a change of this almost universal custom in our city. It should be a master mind that makes the first impression upon the young student, as much of its future usefulness depends upon the habits and methods brought and study formed in early childhood.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Third—Our school system should, year by year, grow more practical in its operations, and it should be our aim to establish and maintain a class of industrial schools, which will foster and develop the leading industries of our people.

I shall present these several subjects before the Board of Education for their consideration at an early date, and hope that whatever steps may be taken by that body with reference to these subjects or to any others that may be calculated to advance the general interests of the public schools, will be heartily co-operated in by your Directors.

The address of Prof. Luckey was warmly applauded.

A discussion followed upon informal meetings, in the future, of the Board of Directors, but the matter was tabled.

Mr. Aughinbaugh wanted the matter referred to Mr. Luckey's address, in reference to Industrial schools, more thoroughly explained and wanted a resolution passed to the effect that the Central Board be requested to institute such schools in the city. Mr. Arthurs, of the Thirteenth ward, asked that Mr. Luckey be called upon to tell what he knew about industrial scholars. That gentleman, in reply, said that the subject was of too vast proportions to properly consider here, but that in brief, industrial schools aimed to instruct the children, if all classes could be instructed, in the elements of mechanical art.

A motion was made to reconsider the question of further meetings of the Board, but this was tabled and the question of Industrial Schools found some eloquent champions.

The convention then adjourned, but some of the members again organized, and some discussion took place on the question of Industrial Schools.

The following committee of five was appointed on Permanent Organization of the Local Board, for the purpose of consulting upon school matters in general, and industrial schools in particular: Messrs. William Freeman, Graham Scott, J. M. Schaffer, F. Negley and A. Ammon.

Allegheny Directors' Convention.

The School Directors of Allegheny city met last evening in the Common Council Chamber for the purpose of electing a Superintendent of the city schools, and fixing his salary.

The convention was called to order by Rev. Kline, when Judge Park was elected Chairman and Prof. Eaton and Mr. Benney, Secretaries.

Mr. D. L. Smith moved that the convention proceed to the election of a Superintendent of Common Schools, for the city, to serve three years.

Mr. Golden offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That the election of a City Superintendent be indefinitely postponed, and the office abolished.

The gentleman submitted the following communication:

HARRISBURG, May 3, 1875.

This department have all along held that the law does not compel the school boards of cities or boroughs to continue the office of Superintendent of Schools beyond the present term, in case it is dispensed with, the schools affected at once return to the jurisdiction of the County Superintendent.

Respectfully,

J. P. WICKERSHAM,
Superintendent Common Schools.

Several members objected to the substitute, urging that its object would be to continue the present incumbent in office.

Mr. Smith said if the Board failed to elect a Superintendent the School Superintendent could appoint one.

Mr. King said the present incumbent was elected a year ago last August to serve until the present date. If the convention now elected a Superintendent, he will be for the term of three years. If it fail to elect, the office will be vacant.

The ayes and nays being ordered on the substitute, a call of the roll resulted—ayes, 28; nays, 38. So the substitute was lost.

Mr. Arrott—Mr. President, I move we fix the salary of the office of superintendent.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Smith moved that it be fixed at $2,000 per annum. Carried.

Mr. Smith now renewed his motion to go into an election for City Superintendent. Carried.

The following nominations were made: John Davis, J. M. Conroy, D. H. A. McLean, Peter Hayden, T. J. Duncan.

The balloting was then proceeded with:

FIRST BALLOT.

Davis.....	36	Hayden.....	2
Conroy.....	19	Duncan.....	2
McLean.....	7		

Prof. Davis having received a majority of the convention was declared elected. The election was made unanimous.

The convention then adjourned.

Peter Hayden and Thomas Duncan, respectively, members of the Board to state that Prof. Duncan was nominated without his consent—REPORTER.]

WESTMORELAND SUPERINTENDENT.

The School Directors of Westmoreland county met yesterday at Greensburg, and elected James Silliman Superintendent for the ensuing term. The salary was fixed at $1,500 per year.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Regular Monthly Meeting of the Board of Controllers—The Project to Reduce Salaries Defeated—Minor Matters.

At the close of the Directors' Convention last evening, the Board of Controllers of Allegheny Schools held their regular monthly meeting, Mr. King in the chair.

The report of the committee on the election of Miss Bella Glenn as a teacher in the Primary Department; and the Fourth ward reported the election of Miss Zilla Bunn to a position in the Primary Department. The Board confirmed the elections.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

Dr. Riggs, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, presented the report of the committee. It is recommended that the salaries of principals be reduced 10 per cent.; teachers who receive $500 per year, 10 per cent.; and those who receive $400 and $450 per year, 5 per cent; and that music teachers be paid $1,000 per annum.

A motion to postpone action on the report for one month, was lost.

The Chair said the question would be on the report resolutions, *i. e.*, the reduction of the salaries of principals 10, 5 per cent.

There was a lengthy discussion of the resolution, Messrs. Riggs and Hutchinson speaking for it, favoring its passage, and Messrs. Golden, Smith, Walton and others, opposing it.

The call of the roll by the Secretary resulted —yeas, 21; nays, 37. So the resolution was not agreed to.

The remainder of the report in regard to teachers' salaries was indefinitely postponed, and a resolution that the salaries of teachers be not changed was adopted.

Mr. Malcolm Hay offered a resolution that music teachers in the schools be dispensed with.

This brought Mr. Slack to his feet, who made a vigorous speech against the resolution.

The resolution was lost.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF NUMBER OF PRINCIPALS.

The following resolution, embodied in the report of the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, was read by the Chair:

Resolved, That in the wards having a building containing less than four rooms employed, in each (with the exception of the colored school on Webster avenue, Principals be dispensed with, and the schools hereafter be placed under the supervision of teachers receiving the salary of Assistant Principals, and required to perform the duties of grammar teachers.

Laid over for one month.

The committee recommended the passage of a resolution to the effect that the Board Secretary of the Board to present a full and correct statement of the average attendance per month for the six months preceding the election of any teacher by the Board, in the ward asking the election of said teacher. Also, the number of teachers employed, with the average number of pupils taught, and the average number taught by each teacher, and the number of pupils, if any, in excess in the ward. Adopted.

PETITION OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Judge Park read the following memorial from fifty-three colored citizens of Allegheny:

To the Board of Controllers:

GENTLEMEN, The amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and also the amended Constitution of Pennsylvania, know none but its citizens, irrespective of color, except in nationality, and all are citizens of this Commonwealth, without any distinction; we, the colored citizens of Allegheny City, respectfully pray your honorable Board to allow all colored children of proper age to be admitted to the public school in the ward in which they or their parents may reside.

Referred to the Committee on Colored Schools.

After the transaction of some other business, of minor importance, the Board adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The Grand Jury found true bills against the following persons:

Charles J. Stewart, of Allegheny, (two cases) and Abealom McC. Cain, of Green county. Also against Isaac Michalisicky, of Clarion county; Pat. McArdle, of Lawrence county; William Hutton, of Butler county (two cases); William Knecht, of Allegheny county, (two cases); William S. Craft, of Fayette county, and Fred. Aims and Charles A. Moore in the civil rights case.

The cases of the United States vs. Robert Arthurs, or Jefferson county; suit for penalty for refusing to allow officers to examine checkbook, etc., continued.

The case of the United States vs. William Parkhill, Jr., of Brownsville, a similar case, in trial.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of Foley, Bros. & Co. vs. P. F. and M. Hinchy, the jury found for the defendants.

In the case of Michael A. Bright vs. R. H. and T. Ferguson, an action for boarding, the jury found for plaintiff for $137.50.

A verdict was returned for plaintiffs for $1.25, in the case of Wm. Kelly vs. Hall, Raymer Bros. This was an action brought to recover for cement sold.

Samuel J. Taylor vs. John Carley; an action to recover for roofing done. Verdict for plaintiff for $61.

Samuel McClurkan vs. Moses D. Thompson and others; action in ejectment. On trial.

Parker & Lamberton vs. A. Traugher; action to recover commission for selling land. Verdict for plaintiff, $250.

Jacob Weilstein vs. Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of East Birmingham; garnishee of Henry Weilstein; verdict for plaintiff, $205.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Gainsford vs. Pa. R. R.; Hutchinson vs. Williams; Henle vs. Pittsburgh; Lauter vs. Figures; Culbertson vs. Allegheny Savings Bank; McVay, for use, vs. Ballentine, gar.; Wilcox & Bagaley vs. Cascade Iron Co., Kelly & Neil vs. Duncan; McGrath vs. Neville Loan and Homestead Association; Hatch vs. Oberly; Moore vs. Wilson, Burns, for use, vs. Savage; Voigt, Mahood & Co. vs. Masher; Whigham vs. Cook & Co.; Dilworth vs. Allegheny City; Moore vs. Emich vs. Braun; Harrison *et ux.* vs. Cousrin; Kay vs. Pritchard.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Alex. M. Watson vs. the Pennsylvania Company, operating the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, reported yesterday, is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of J. J. Hart vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, before reported, is still on trial before Judge White.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Parsley vs. Tarentum Glass Co.; Tawney; Bacon vs. Germania Savings Bank; Clark vs. Berger; Wacker vs. Goetman; White vs. Haney; Musselman vs. Kane; Workman & Co. vs. Hardtmeyer; Strouss vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co.; Harris vs. Adams; Bonett vs. Ring; Cluley vs. Fowler; Wilkinson vs. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroads; Shafer vs. Scaife; Hughes vs. Appel.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

C. W. Insell, indicted on oath of Henry Ring for false pretences, was acquitted, but directed to pay one-third of the costs.

George Harbaugh indicted for felonious assault and battery, was convicted of a misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting and wounding John Graham, and was recommended to the mercy of the court.

Patrick Fitzgerald, Robert Austin and Jno. Balmer, charged with the burglary of Rogers' Mansion, pleaded *nolo contendere* to being common gamblers.

The jury is out in the case of Thomas Grogan, charged with felonious assault on oath of E. C. Corathers.

The case of Chief Engineer Whiteand others, elsewhere reported, was then taken up.

TEACHER.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, makes the following mortuary report for the week ending May 1st, 1875: The number of deaths were 54, of which 3 were colored persons. Of these 15 were married, 26 single, 1 widow and 2 widowers. Nativity—Pittsburgh, 31; other parts United States, 14; Canada, 1; England, 1; Germany, 2; Ireland, 13; Scotland, 1; Wales, 1. Total, 54. Localities—City wards, 47; West Pennsylvania Hospital, 2; Mercy Hospital, 1; Pittsburgh Female Hospital, 2. The ages were: Under one year, 8; from one to two, 2; from two to five, 2; from five to ten years, 1; twenty to twenty-five, 2; from thirty to forty, 6; fifty to sixty, 8; sixty to seventy, 2; eighty to ninety, 2; from ninety to one hundred, 1.

Causes of death—Accident, fall, 2; apoplexy, 1; brain, congestion of, 1; bronchitis, capillary, 1; cerebro-spinal fever, 1; consumption, 11; convulsions, 1; diphtheritis, 1; dentition, morbid, 1; diarrhea, 1; dysentary, 1; enteritis, 1; fever, typhaid, 2; fever scarlet, 3; heart, disease not specified, 1; heart, dilatation, 1; lungs, congestion of, 2; meningitis, 3; old age, 2; premature birth, 2; pneumonitis, 9; smallpox, 1; septicemia, 1; tabes mesenterica, 1; whooping cough, 1. Total, 54.

THE SOUTH SIDE MURDER.

Investigation By the Coroner—Testimony of Eye Witnesses—The Jury Find that the Fatal Injuries Were Inflicted By Huffman and Zell—The Coroner Commits Hoffman on the Charge of Murder.

Yesterday morning the jury impaneled by the Coroner to investigate the case of Martin Ammon, who died last Saturday from injuries inflicted by certain persons in Jacob Sorg's saloon, South Side, met in the grand jury room, and heard testimony.

THE NATURE OF THE INJURIES.

Dr. KETTERSON—Was called to see Mr. Ammon, at Sorg's saloon, on last Saturday evening a week; found him suffering from an incised wound, about an inch and a half in length, on the left side of the head, directly over the ear; found the bone squarely broken off; the wound extended forward nearly two inches; fracture of both tables of the skull complete; the bone was depressed about half an inch; finding the wound to be of a serious character, I advised Mr. Sorg, his brother-in-law, to procure a carriage and have him taken home, that I might dress the wound properly; this was done; I went to his home on Mr. Oliver and temporarily dressed the wound, and some ice enabled the better to work at it. The first portion of the bone I came to dropped away, indicating that the remainder had been broken up. I attended him from Saturday evening up to the time of his death on the following Saturday morning. He became conscious the morning after the injury, but gradually sank into a state of semi-consciousness until about forty-eight hours before his death, when he became utterly unconscious. Made a *post mortem* examination on the Sunday morning following his death. Found the anterior portion of the left ventricle filled with blood. On the right side of the brain there was a large depression of the blood; the brain there was congested. The result, in my opinion, of the severe concussion on the left side. Do not doubt at all that he died from the effects of the injuries received. He had received a blow on the forehead also, a larger number than would have caused death, however, disappeared by the next morning. The injury appears to have been inflicted by a sharp instrument; the cut was a clean one, such as would be made by a glass.

Jacob Sorg, sworn—Resides at Carson and Fifteenth streets, South Side; keep a saloon there; on Saturday evening last a week, Hoffman, Fishback and Zell came in and asked for a pint of beer; Zell threw his on the floor, and then threw his hat down and commenced to slang; I don't know whether they were intoxicated or not; I told him to keep quiet; he said I couldn't keep him quiet, and began to roll up his sleeves; I backed toward the counter; he followed and Hoffman came forward and caught him by wife; then came out and he came for me; she struck him; he then went to kick her; I went to call the police, but could find no officer around; after a bit they all three left; in half an hour Hoffman and Zell came back; Zell asked me why I was going to fight with them; I said if they would come in like men I would treat them like men; they then commenced to fight with furniture in the saloon; I wanted to get something to help myself; a man came in and helped me; my wife said that it was Ammon; the two men then went out; didn't see which of the men struck Ammon on the head; was about a dozen feet from the men when he was struck; he was sitting at the second table in the room; heard no trouble between Ammon and Zell; they did not hear him speak to them nor they to him; saw Zell and Hoffman take up the chairs and throw them at different times; think they threw about five; no one else threw any. I think Ammon assisted in putting things to rights; they came in the first time; didn't hear them make any threats; the second time they came in; they commenced to fight all of a sudden.

Mrs. Sorg's testimony was corroborative of her husband's; she was more positive in her statement that Ammon helped her husband to put the men out the first time.

John Ubinger, sworn—The witness heard Hoffman say he would lick every d—d Dutchman in the house; he struck in the direction of Ammon; he started to get out of the way; Ammonn, but saw him kick him two or three times; Ammonn was lying on his stomach on a chair; the witness got between them; he was knocked by a glass; witness saw Hoffman kick Ammonn on the head two or three times while he was in the chair.

Daniel Ress testified that he was struck by one of the men and knocked down; he thought witness was told afterwards that Zell had struck him; witness, when he recovered, picked up a chair and defended himself; then saw Ammonn lying in blood.

Henry May and other witnesses corroborated the testimony as given above, in most particulars.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that Martin Ammoun came to his death from injuries received at the hands of Zell and Hoffman, and that they were not, or were at the time in which Ammonn received his death-wounds, in Illinois.

The Coroner, in accordance with the verdict, committed Hoffman for murder. Zell is still at large.

An information charging both Fishback and Hoffman with murder was laid before Alderman Jacob Sorg, before Alderman Hoerr, the defendants waived a hearing and were committed.

THE WATER COMMITTEE.

One Member Prevents a Meeting Last Evening.

A regular monthly meeting of the Water Committee of Pittsburgh Councils should have been held last evening, but failed for want of a quorum. So far as the business of the old water works is concerned there was a sufficient number of members in City Hall, but one member declined to attend, and thus the transaction of important business was prevented. We are informed that, from the conversation of the one member referred to, there was some special matter which he did not desire to have brought up, and hence declined by his attendance in the committee to make the legal quorum. The committee room in City Hall is down stairs, and also sent a committee to him, but he said positively that he would not go, and he was willing to have the pay rolls passed so that the employes could have their dues for the month of April, but as matters now stand, it might be brought up, he "would be obstinate and stay away."

Chairman Brown has called a meeting for to-night, and states his intention to call together the entire committee at the usual time the question arises. Why will any man remain in the committee if he does not attend to the business for which he is elected? Let some man should resign and give place to some one who is willing to do so.

Educational Affairs.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Allow me to return you my thanks, and with them I feel assured, those of many others, for the interest you take in educational matters. We hope you will continue, as occasion may seem to demand, with those pointed editorial paragraphs against the enemies of our free schools, which you have been favoring us with from time to time of late, and solemn reflection.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and it behooves all true lovers of civil and religious freedom in this country, to watch with a jealous eye the insidious encroachments of the enemies of American institutions to subvert the same by first taking away their life blood, the education of the rising generation of free schools. True to the instincts of the Jesuitical order of every kind, the enemy is fertile in resources of device and trickery. Let us take New York for the present illustration, leaving Cincinnati, Illinois, all Democratic States and the citizens of Philadelphia to speak for them on the question for the present. In New York city their first device was an attempt to reduce the salaries of school officers, teachers, &c., in order to drive all competent teachers who can make a living in any other vocation out of the schools, and secure there into incompetent hands, until they finally become so inefficient and badly managed that the people will pray for their abolishment. Failing in this, their most diabolical attempt, is to prostitute the school fund to sectarian purposes, by the creation of a sect of avowed bitter opponents of all systems of education that do not teach as of first importance, their religion. In other words, Romanism, which has for so many hundred years been a great mountain in the way of civilization and the advancement of civil and religious liberty, having lost her foothold in the old world, is making a desperate effort to plant it here, in all of the terrors of the Inquisition, Papal bulls and Democratic beats. Italy is emancipating herself from the iron rule of the Church, and Rome has been shaking off the shackles for years. Spain is looking with fatherly, infallible eye to America for a future throne and absolute protectorate, all of which I hope, for the sake of the land of the State and confines his bulls to his own side of the world, is making a desperate effort to repudiate her debts and confiscate the bonds of Church and state; Russia is following her example, and England has just succeeded in passing a religious freedom.

This country, "the land of the free and the home of the brave," to which our Pilgrim fathers fled "for conscience sake" from the despotic power of which I have spoken, is the most willing to submit to the yoke; and God, the divine ruler of the universe, only knows whether we will or not. Already the question has been mooted in a mild form in Illinois, Ohio and Kansas, by which the Democrats have made overtures to the Catholics, and the Catholics are making overtures to the Democrats on the question, and in accordance to the future welfare of this country, which they (the Democrats) will sacrifice on the old "rum or ruin" doctrine of the party. These matters are entirely in the hands of the people, and I confidently look to and trusting to the intelligence, common sense, and patriotism of the majority, we hope that, when the time comes, they will not cast the vote which will decide the peace and prosperity, or the ruin and destruction of our free school system as well as the nation, will be cast in the right direction: Republican straight—the only safety.

We do not bring politics to bear on this subject because we think that question of education should be made in no sense partizan. On the contrary we believe that our schools should be kept entirely free from all such influence, as well as sectarian influence, and that this is the true ground to occupy. Every one knows there are great questions, such as are named above, that must and will be decided at the polls. Education—politics—all of which should be fostered with a tender care by all of the great parties in common. It is the only safeguard of our American institutions, and when any political party is willing to form an alliance with any sect for the purpose of forcing political power and power, at the sacrifice of our free schools, it forebodes a dark future for the Republic. We care not whether that sect be Catholic,